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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXI NO. 211 BOMBAY THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

ASSEMBLY ADOPTS COTTON PROTECTION BILL

Out Of The Gloaming.

The London correspondent of the "Hindu" writes that there is a "lack of interest in Mr. Gandhi's political activities" in London, which "may arise from the fact that his political struggle so frequently sets his political sympathisers a problem they find it hard to solve to their own satisfaction."

* * * *

We quite sympathise with Londoners, but we in Bombay are in no better position just at present, and so we can't solve their problem for them,—since we have got our own still unsolved. Gandhiji will, no doubt, solve it to his own satisfaction in time.

* * * *

"His methods are mystical to the European mind as, perhaps, they are to the practical political minds of India, and his motives cannot be followed," says the same writer. That's our own difficulty too. We are too hopelessly practical for mystical politics.

* * * *

Dr. Bruening, the former Chancellor of Germany, intends retiring to a monastery to carry on scientific research. He ought to, since there is no more work for him in Germany, after the Catholic union with the gentle Hitler, Goering and Company, who look after everything.

* * * *

Mr. J.R. Scott of the "Manchester Guardian" warns journalists of the dangers threatening them from all sides, and the modern tendency of Governments to establish censorship. In India they have more up-to-date methods; they do it with ordinances and Press laws. Mere censorship is too troublesome and mild a method.

* * * *

He said it was taken as axiomatic that this was a century of change and liberation and the extension of freedom, and also a free Press. We have a "Free Press Journal" in Bombay; both, fearless and free; but we have no free Press.

* * * *

Mr. Scott believed that much of the ground gained in recent years had been lost and the restrictions imposed were as severe now as those in 18th century. Since India's is an ancient civilization, we have gone back further than the 18th century.

* * * *

The lecturer feared it was a "rude shock" to some. But in India our nervous system has become proof against such shocks And since it is all done for the greater freedom, Indians actually welcome it—you have only to listen to Sir Samuel Hoare to be convinced of its truth, or to the Viceroy!

* * * *

The President of the Journalists' Institute, Sir E. Carr, was unjustly hard on Governments. He said while censorship was imposed to prevent leakage of news in war time, it was now used as "a cloak for the blunders of departments and mistakes of ministers." What blasphemy? Shsh——

* * * *

In India our ministers and their masters never commit mistakes, it is only the public who are guilty; thus there can't be any question of a "cloak."

* * * *

Listen to him again: "More harm is done by repression than expression, and against censorship journalists must stand. Public opinion is stronger than any Ordinance and the common law is strong enough to protect the public."

* * * *

Beautiful words for home consumption, not for the "Brightest jewel in the British Crown." For ourselves, we believe more in the Ordinance Acts than all the common law put together.

* * * *

British journalists in India, however, prefer to stand for censorship, instead of against it, for they are above all law, ordinances, censorship, etc. They are a happy lot, looking to the official hierarchy for their inspiration!

* * * *

"Viceroy Under Criticism," says a headline.

This won't do. Like Caesar's wife, he is beyond reproach—and approach too.

* * * *

"THE ASSEMBLY MORE BUSINESSLIKE"
"IMPORTANT BILLS TO BE DEBATED."
—The "Madras Mail."

But not passed, of course. That wouldn't be business.

* * * *

Under the heading "Where Gandhi Chose To Live," "Roy's Weekly" publishes pictures of:

"Dutch tombs near Kankriya tanks, Ahmedabad;"

"Sarkhej—Tomb of Shaik Ahmad Khattu Galya Baksh, Ahmedabad" and

"Carved Windows, Ahmedabad."

Looks like a gruesome anticipation of the end of the last fast.

* * * *

"Hullo, where have you been?"

"To the station to see my wife off for a month's holiday."

"But how black your hands are."

"Yes; I patted the engine."

M. L. A's CLOSE UP THEIR RANKS & SUPPORT MODY

No Playing Into Hands Of Foreign Exploiters

Bhore Reveals Tariff Board's Recommendation

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

In the Legislative Assembly to-day the Cotton Textile Protection Extension Bill was passed without a division.

"LET US CLOSE UP"

"Let us close up our ranks," was the appeal made by Mr. Hoon and endorsed by Sir Joseph Bhore when the occasion came to vote on the Cotton Protection Bill to-day.

The appeal succeeded and the Bill was passed amidst cheers.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

If there was heat imported into the discussion, good humour covered its effects. Mr. G. P. Singh had criticised Mr. Mody for wearing foreign cloth when he was advocating the cause of Indian mills and Sir Joseph Bhore's retort was against Mr. B. Das advocating the cause of handloom industry while wearing mill-made cloth.

PROTECTION TO CONTINUE

SIMLA, September 6.

The Cotton Textile Protection Bill and the Indian States Protection Bill figure on to-day's agenda of the Assembly.

Mr. Bajpai replying to Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh said that the restriction against Indians buying lands in highlands of Kenya applied only to agricultural land. The matter had been referred to a select committee of the Kenya Council and the Government had asked for a copy of the report and, after considering which the Government would take suitable action if it was necessary.

M. Joshi: In view of the fact that racial discrimination had been placed against Indians in Kenya, may I ask whether Government of India will represent to the British Government that Government of India should have similar power in future constitution of imposing restrictions on the subjects of these Colonies.

Mr. Bajpai: The Joint Committee are considering the whole question of constitutional changes.

Mr. Joshi: Has Government considered paragraph 122 of the White Paper? If not, will they consider the matter?

Mr. Bhajpai suggested that it would be conveyed to proper quarters.

RAILWAY RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh raised the question of retrenchment of Indians on Tanganyika Railways and Gibbs Report on railway rates and finance.

Mr. Bajpai replied to Mr. Singh that Government of India had considered Gibbs Report and they proposed to address the Secretary of State shortly.

A series of questions connected with the North-Western Railway, was answered by Mr. P.R. Rau. Supplementary questions by some members, particularly, by Mr. Lalchand Navalrai followed and at one stage, the President remarked, "Question-hour is intended to elicit information and not to cross examine the Government members." (Loud cheers).

INDO-CHINA & CHETTIARS.

Mr. Glancy, Political Secretary, answering Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh regarding the expulsion of Chettiars from Indo-China, repeated the answer furnished to the Council of State that, as a result of representations made by His Majesty's Government on behalf of the Government of India, the Governor-General of Indo-China had rescinded the expulsion orders issued against two of the Indian Bankers, who had not left the country. (Cheers). Negotiations between the Government of Indo-China and the Indian Bankers were continuing and it was hoped that they would result in an amicable arrangement. Latest reports from Saigon indicated that the French authorities, while

(Continued on Page 8.)

SWADESHI

Our Bright Beacon Light

When the night is dark and the storm is brewing; when the ship is tossing and the Helmsman is musing, what is more welcome than the Beacon Light?

When Ordinances are galore, and the Big Stick sways: when depression is growing, and gloom prevails, what will save us, but dear, old Swadeshi?

Verily, Swadeshi is our Beacon Light to-day.

B. F. B.

14 KILLED IN COLLISION

Several Decapitated And 20 Passengers Injured

NEW YORK DISASTER

Rescuers Work with Aid of Flarelights in Darkness.

BINGHAMPTON (New York), Sept. 6.

Fourteen persons have been killed and 20 injured in a collision between a crack New York-Chicago Express and a Freight-train.

The horror was increased by darkness.

Rescures worked with the aid of flarelights. Several of the dead passengers had been decapitated.

An undamaged coach was converted into surgery and amputations and dressing of wounds were carried out with the aid of light from electric torches.—Reuter.

FIRE DISASTER IN SURREY

Huge Fir Plantation Of Govt. Gutted

LONDON, Sept. 6.

The Ministry of Health is all attention to the serious drought position and urges local authorities to conserve water supplies.

Excessive dryness is causing widespread heathfires which are very serious necessitating the help of nearly a thousand Aldershot troops protected by gasmasks to assist five firebrigades to cope with the outbreak at Hartfordbridge flats in Surrey where a huge fir plantation three miles square representing ten years government afforestation work was destroyed during the night.

The fire started again in the afternoon necessitating the urgent attention of troops. Police are cutting trenches in the path of flames which are threatening villages. Several wellknown establishments narrowly escaped.

Motorists are thrilled by forty feet flames and telegraph posts skirting mainroads are ablaze.—Reuter.

The King has approved of the appointment of Mr. Charles Henry Bentick as His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Sofia.

Andrews Cancels Trip To Cuttack

Jawaharlal Expected At Poona On Saturday

Prominent Ahmedabad Millowner Visits Gandhiji

POONA, Sept. 6.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is expected to arrive here on Saturday evening and it is likely that Gandhiji may leave Poona within few days after that.

Rev. C. F. Andrews has informed the Associated Press that he has postponed his departure for Cuttack in deference to Gandhiji's wishes.

Among the prominent visitors to-day to Parnakuti was Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai of Ahmdebad. —A. P.

JAWAHARLAL AT LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, Sept. 6.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here last evening He intends to go to Poona to see Gandhiji on the 8th inst.

Conditions of Mrs. Swaroop Rani Nehru and Mrs. Kamala Nehru remain unchanged except that they are weak.—A.P.

More Warships Rush To Cuba

But Revolutionaries Busy Consolidating Their Position

HAVANA, Sept. 6.

Profiting by the pre-occupation of the populace in repairing the ravages of the hurricane, Cuban non-commissioned officers are quickly and efficiently consolidating their revolution.

Army sergeants controll all public services. The situation everywhere is reported to be quite.

The presence of two United States warships in the harbour is allaying popular fear of violence and bloodshed and inspiring confidence. Revolutionaries prove capable of handling the situation.

A bid will be made for recognition by Washington which however at present is taking no chances.

A message from Washington announces that battleship "Mississippi" has been despatched to Havana. All night, long detachments of fully-equipped marines are rushed from New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Portsmouth and other points to base at Quantico, Virginia so that the whole force will be ready to move at noon to-morrow.

"Leathernecks" as marines are called, are agog at the prospect of active service. On the other hand armed intervention will only be ordered as the last resource owing to the fear that it will react unfavourably in Latin America generally when Mr. Roosevelt is trying to develop closer commercial relations.—Reuter.

CESPEDES GOVT. RESIGNS

HAVANA, Sept. 5.

The Cespedes Government has resigned.—Reuter.

UNHAPPY BAHMAS

32 Dead & 1500 Injured Sequel To Hurricane

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

The latest report shows that the casualty in Bahamas hurricane is 32 dead and 1,500 injured in Brownsville alone.

The damage to property is estimated at several million dollars.—Reuter.

(EARLIER NEWS ON PAGE 12).

VISCOUNT GREY VERY WEAK

LONDON, Sept. 6.

The condition of Viscount Grey this afternoon was very weak. He had been unconscious and foodless for two days.—Reuter.

Latest News Page 4

BANKERS ALARMED

Sequel To Roosevelt's Appeal To Grant Credits

DEFICIT BUDGET

Attempt Ends in Discredit and Exposure, says Mr. Sisson.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.

The Labour Day, besides marking the end of the first six months of Mr. Roosevelt's Administration, heralded a second and a more critical test facing the new deal. It is generally conceded that the first period has seen the re-etsablishment of America's morale, and even if the full results expected from the present machinery are not achieved, there is no likelihood of its being abandoned when the Congress re-assembles in January.

The President's popularity is now greater than ever. He is quite satisfied with his achievements hitherto, and is able to claim credit for a fixation of the codes for virtually every industry save the coal, the control of the cotton and wheat production, re-habilitation of confidence in the banking and easing of the farm mortgage crisis while since March 4th the wholesale commodity prices have advanced to 15 per cent and the farm prices over thirty-four per cent.

The latest developments include the creation of a technical board to aid the federal oil administration, decision of the Farm Administration to assist the tobacco growers by levying 4 cent per pound of processing tax to compensate the decrease in production and the decision of 5 cotton States to reduce the cotton crop for the next two years both in the acreage and the bales ginned.

Although the ordinary Budget is virtually balanced the Extraorrinary Budget is largely a deficit one.

Mr. Roosevelt's appeal to the American Bankers' Association to grant credits to enable the industry to pay the increased costs under the new codes has caused consternation.

Mr. Sisson, President of the Association declares that the Administration's attempt to establish 'alibi' for its failure by blaming banks can only end in an exposure and discredit.—Reuter.

PARSI NEW YEAR

To-day being the Parsi New Year Day, will be observed as a holiday in the "Bombay Chronicle" office, according to custom.

There will, therefore, be no issue of the Evening Edition to-day nor Morning and Dak Editions of Friday, the 8th instant.

ACCEPTORS FOR St. LEGER

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Sept. 6.

The following is final acceptors for St. Leger:

Harinero, Light Sussex, Thor, Belfry, Young Lover, King Salmon, Donasol, Solfatara, Typhonic, Highlander, Hyperion, Scarlet Tiper, Sans Peine, Felicitation, Foxbridge, Earlston, Raymond, Manitoba and Interlace.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle'"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department. The 'Bombay Chronicle'," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

A Bombay educated Hindoo girl of 24 desires marriage with a man of 30 well placed in life. "Maharastrians" preferred (No caste restriction). Apply with full particulars, photo if possible Box No. 1176, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A suitable match (fairly educated elderly Maratha girl) for a Maratha Officer in Government service drawing Rs. 250 p. m. Bridegroom a man of respectable family, cultured gentleman of literary habits and advanced views. Write to Box No. 1172, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Regular and Correspondence Students for thorough training. Prospectus free. Madras National Medical College, Conjeeveram. (1149).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates to qualify Overseers; Sub-Engineers through correspondence. British India Technical College (Registered by Government). Sukkur, Sind. (1015)

85. ENGINEERS.

Wanted engagement as Manager or Chief Engineer of some big Sugar Factory by an Engineer who has been Chief Engineer of a big Sugar Factory for 7 years and who is returning from Europe with wide experience of most modern Sugar Machinery and most up-to-date methods of Sugar Chemistry. Apply to Box No. 1175 "Bombay Chronicle."

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

For Sale—Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon; Book-sellers and Publishers; (183, Princess Street, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2). Offers are invited for the purchase of the above well-known business including stock, equipment and Good-will as a going concern. For particulars, apply at the premises. (7136).

92. UNDERTAKERS.

Dyeing Bleaching and Finishing work by contract system for yarn, cloth, loose cotton etc., at very lowest rates. 30 years standing experience in line. Save your colour investments by taking our advices and fixing contract terms. We also test and match all shades and samples, of cloth, yarn and dyes. Address:—S. D. Billimoria & Sons., Sardar Mansion, 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 1137.

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale:—34 Double roller Cotton Gins, one Double cylinder Kappas Opener by Platt Bros, in absolutely perfect working order. For particulars, apply to Messrs. Jagannath Binjraj Couperganj, Cawnpore. (7179).

100. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted a good second-hand 150-200 B.H.P. Steam Engine compound condencing for a boiler of 110 lbs. Apply to: The Standard Tile & Clay Works, Ltd., Feroke. (1177).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED HEREBY for Electric Installation for a new building belonging to the Trust and recently erected at Dhabu Street.

Tenders should be sealed and addressed to the Trustees Seth Kanji Khetsey Charity Trust and should reach the Trust Office on or before the 15th instant.

On the top of the cover should be mentioned tenders for Electric Installation for Dhabu Street property.

Materials to be used are to be of pure English make.

Trustees do not bind themselves to accept either the lowest tenders or any of them.

VISHWANATH P. VAIDYA,
Chairman,
Board of Trustees, K. K. Charities

7209

Public Notices

NOTICE

WE HEREBY INFORM all our constituents that Messrs. J. C. Thakkar and Co., Richey Road, near Balahanuman, Ahmedabad, have ceased to be our agents and representatives from 1st September, 1933. All correspondence, communications, etc., should, therefore, be directly addressed to our Sub-Branch Office, near Central Telegraph Office, Bhadra, Ahmedabad, or to this office direct. All dues to the Society should please be paid into the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Ahmedabad to the credit of our Society or to the Sub-Branch office, Ahmedabad or remitted to this office.

S. C. MAJUMDAR,
Manager, Bombay Branch,
Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.,
Commissariat Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

7207

Ready Waste For Sale

COTTON AND YARN WASTE of different sorts accumulated in The Crown Spg. & Mfg., Co., Ltd., situated at New Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are for sale. Tenders for the same will be received at the Company's Registered Office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 5 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 13th September, 1933 along with a deposit of Rs. 500 for each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject any tender or tenders fully or in part. Tender-forms may be obtained from the Company's Office.

(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Secs., Tres. & Agents.

7205

Bombay Improvement Trust

NOTICE

To

QUARRYMEN and OTHERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trust will hold an Auction for the exclusive right to quarry stone at the Sewri Quarries, known as Quarry No. 2, within the limits of the area more particularly described in the Forms of License, admeasuring about 4,921 Sq. Yds. and lying to the North of Colangee Hill Road and immediately to the East of Sewri Cemetry. The quantity of stone is estimated at 15,000 solid brass and will have to be removed within eight years.

The particulars and conditions of Auction may be inspected and Forms of License may be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 at the office of the Estate Agent, Bombay Improvement Trust, Esplanade Road, Fort.

The Trust does not bind itself to accept the highest or any offer.

The Auction will be held at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of September, 1933, in the Office of the Estate Agent, Bombay, Improvement Trust. The highest bidder will have to pay a Deposit of Rs. 10,000 in Cash or Securities of the Market Value.

By Order,
(Sd.) R. G. MHATRE,
L.C.E., A.R.I.E.,
Estate Agent.

Bombay, dated 22-8-1933.

7180

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

AUCTION SALE of valuable furniture of D. ROW Esquire and others, TO-DAY (THURSDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, Next to Vianelli's Restaurant of dining drawing and bed room furniture Godrej Safe, Tilting suit, Cabinet Gramophone, Singer Machine, Hall clock, Ice chest, Wardrobes, Chandeliers, Glassware etc.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY known as Ghellabhai Hansraj Building, at Kings Circle, Matunga, (opp. Telung Cross Street and Play Ground) on Wednesday the 13th September, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Ghellabhai Hansraj and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 15th January 1926.

All that piece of land admeasuring about 583 sq. yds. situate on and being plot No. 343 of the Dadar Matunga Estate of the Board which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 1|860 and Cadastral Survey No. 266|10 Matunga Division and is with the dimensions and abuttals thereof delineated on the plan drawn on the lease together with the building thereon consisting of a ground floor and two upper floors which said premises are now in the occupation of the Borrower or his under tenants and are assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 7440 (17) Street No. 1007P.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
*Ginyo Maru	9,000	31 Aug	10 Sep
Calcutta Maru	5,339	17 Sep	27 Sep
Malacca Maru	5374	30 Sep.	10 Oc.
Bengal Maru	5396	18 Oct	28 Oct

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10600	18 Sept.
Suwa Maru	10700	4 Oct
Fushimi Maru	11000	17 Oct

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10600	13 Sep.
Haruna Maru	10500	27 Sept

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

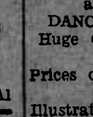
Steamers.	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14,500	Ex-Kobe 23 Sep.
Chichibu Maru	17000	4 Oc.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11,600	18 Sep.
Heian Maru	11600	2 Oc.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Cox's Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay.
Phone No. 20279: Telegrams "YUSEN."

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha O. S. K. Line



REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Atlas Maru	26th Aug.	10th Sep.
Shunko ,,	8th Sept.	23rd ,,
Alaska ,,	23rd ,,	8th Oct,
Pacific ,,	26th ,,	.....
Hague ,,	9th Oct.	24th Oct.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building Hornby Road Bombay.
Telegrams:—"Shosen."

Income Tax & Super Tax

Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.
Telephone No. 21997.
B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
155-157, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

To-day 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
A Treat For HOLIDAY WEEK
CRAZY FARCICAL COMEDY
It's a king
A LAUGH RIOT FROM START TO FINISH
Starring the inimitable comedian
SYDNEY HOWARD
A SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT that you should not miss
ROXY
Society Theatre
New Queen's Road.

Last Opportunity to SEE and HEAR
PRABHAT CINETONE'S
1st Historical Talkie
SINHGAD
featuring
Miss LEELA and BABURAO PENDHARKAR
at
KOHINOOR
CINEMA, Dadar.
Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee on Holidays at 2-30 p.m.
3RD AND LAST WEEK

COMING
NEXT SATURDAY
EAST INDIA'S MIGHTY Colossal Spectacle
AURAT-KA-PYAR
OR
LOVE OF A WOMAN!
A Thundering Urdoo Talkie!
BE PREPARED TO SEE IT
at
GLOBE TALKIES
NEXT SATURDAY

NEW PROGRAMME
To-day & Saturday 6 and 10 p.m.
Friday 10 p.m.
Sunday 6 p.m.
Over Two hours' programme of Classical Hindu Dances and Music
UDAY SHANKAR
and his company of DANCERS and MUSICIANS
Huge Orchestra of 80 different instruments
Prices of admission Rs. 7, 5, 3-6, 2-4 and 1-2.
Illustrated Souvenir book beautifully printed on art paper on sale at theatre for 8 annas.
EMPIRE
THEATRE, Bori Bunder.
'Phone 20286.

ANNUAL READING
One year Monthly details, Rs. 2, Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 10, Correct answers for 5 questions Re. 1, V.P. As. 5. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age.
HANUMAN JOTHISHA OFFICE
Tiruttani, S. India.

INSURE WITH
THE PRABHAT
Insurance Co., Ltd.
ISMAIL BUILDING,
381, Hornby Road,
Fort, : : : Bombay.
Apply for Agency:
LIBERAL TERMS

REWARD OF RS. 500.
MAHATMA PRADATTA MIRACULOUS HERB.
The mere sight of it cures at once serious scorpion bites and the bites of hornets and bees also. Cures lakhs of sufferers and keeps it for hundreds of years and its efficiency is unaffected. Price Re. 1 per root. Reward of Rs. 500 if proved fallible. B. Brij Nandan Sahai, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Patna High Court, writes:—"It can be used for curing hundreds. It is an innocent herb and deserves public patronage."
VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 22, P.O. Katrisarai (Gaya).

COTTON
LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF
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WE WISH ALL OUR PARSEE PATRONS
A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR!
The CARLTON
DAILY 3 SHOWS
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The most magnificent spectacle ever seen on the screen!
YOU SIMPLY CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS IT!
NOEL COWARD'S PICTURE of the generation
"CAVALCADE"
With CLIVE BROOK, DIAN WYNYARD and a Tremendous CAST OF 3500.
Plans at S. ROSE & CO., and at the theatre.
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

EDUCATION MAKES SLOW PROGRESS IN HYDERABAD

Only 4.1 Per cent. Of Girls Of School Going Age In School

During Fasli 1340 (1930-31) the total number of Government schools in Hyderabad State and the number of pupils attending them rose from 4,256 to 4,285 and from 2,91,930 to 2,99,953 respectively an increase of 29 schools and 8,033 scholars.

The aggregate expenditure incurred by the different agencies on the institutions controlled by them increased from Rs. 90,97,081 in the previous year to Rs. 98,99,913, or by Rs. 8,02,832 or 8.8 per cent. Arrangements were made for vocational instruction in a large number of High, Middle and Primary schools.

Forty-five new Adult schools were opened in the year under report, and altogether there were 52 such schools in the State as against 7 in the previous year. Physical education was made compulsory in all schools.

A sum of Rs. 3,81,000 was sanctional by Government for the construction of building for village schools.

All public school int the State were opened to the depressed classes but in practice this privilege was not fully utilised. A scheme for the establishment of separate schools for the depressed classes was, therefore, submitted to Government for sanction.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 13 Primary schools and 2,896 scholars. No tuition fee was charged in Government schools. The expenditure incurred on primary schools was Rs. 22.77 lakhs as compared with Rs. 22.96 lakhs of the previous year. During the year there were 687 schools of all grades for girls, with a strength of 43,569 as 684 schools and 41,384 scholars in the previous year. The percentage of girls at schools to the total girl population of school-going age was 4.1 as against 4.8 in the previous year. The total expenditure incurred on the education of girls was Rs. 8,05,108 as against Rs. 8,02,590 in the previous year.

MORE "SEDITION" UNDER BRITISH FLAG

It Is Crime To Read Former Colonial Secretary's Writings

Under the caption "More Sedition", the "Manchester Guardian" wrote as follows editorialy in mail week:—

Six Maltese citizens, after the longest trial that has taken place in the island, have been sentenced to fine or to imprisonment for infringing the local Seditious Propaganda Prevention Ordinance of 1932. It was quoted against them in the course of their long ordeal, and apparently with decisive effect, that they had in their possession certain of the works of Tolstoy, Marx, Bernard Shaw, and Lord Passfield. But is it wise to make it seditious for a citizen of a Dominion or colony to possess the works of a former Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies, or those, for that matter, of any of the other considerable thinkers who were quoted against the accused in this case? The Court rejected the plea of the defence that "what is publishable in Britain is also publishable in Malta." But that seems a narrow view to take of what is permissible reading matter in an island with so exciting a history as Malta has had. If after having been held throughout the early centuries by Phoenicians Greeks, Carthaginians and Romans in turn, after submitting to Sicily for five centuries, to the Knights of St. John for another two, and after throwing off the Napoleonic yoke with British help, your Maltese may not even read Shaw there must surely be some deficiency in his liberties. His constitution seems to safeguard them. Yet it is more than conceivable that the dominant faction in Malta looks rather to Italian Fascism than to the British ideals of justice for its inspiration. So acute an observer of world affairs as Colonel Wedgwood seemed to think so when he asked the present Colonial Secretary in the House of Commons last month whether he would order "an inquiry into Fascist influence on the administration of Malta." Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister returned no reply. But if a Maltese may not have the works of Tolstoy in his possession some reply will yet have to be given.

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RAIN OR SHINE
It Does Not Matter A Bit

THE REGAL
WILL BE A HAVEN AS SURE AND STIMULATING AS A SEA-SHORE BREEZE.

OPENING SOON

'Mr. Ramon Novarro has boldly stepped before the public and sung. In this he has followed the example of Mr. Maurice Chevalier and Miss Jeanette MacDonald. But he has eclipsed them in the volume of hero or heroine worship.

VAST AUDIENCES AT THE LARGEST MUSIC HALL IN

LONDON
BROKE DOWN THE STAGE DOOR
ENCORES WERE EXTENDED
"AD INFINITUM."

Thus writes Greville Bain
IN YESTERDAY'S "TIMES OF INDIA."

This is happening in Bombay!
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House

THE CAPITOL
3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE CAPTIVATING
SHAIKH
RAMON NOVARRO
SINGING SONGS OF LOVE
In Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
A NIGHT IN CAIRO
with
MYRNA LOY
REGINALD DENNY
Extra Attraction
WORLD DANCES
Including: THE RUMBA.

Free List Suspended
Book NOW & AVOID THE RUSH

NEXT SATURDAY
THE WORLD'S BEST ACTRESS
HELEN HAYES
IN M.-G.-M.'S PICTURE WHICH WON HER THE COVETED PRIZE
FOR THE WORLD'S BEST ACTING
The SIN of MADELON CLAUDET
From the Famous Play:
THE LULLABY
MOTHER LOVE
More Soul-Searing Than
"MADAME X"
PLANS NOW OPEN.

TO RESTORE
LOST MEMORY
VITALITY
STRENGTH
VIGRAH PILLS
Rupee ONE per tin (32 pills)
ATANK VIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar)

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Bhadarva Vad 3, 1989.
Muslim—Jama-dil-Aval 16, 1353.
Parsi—Farvandin 1, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 25m.
Sunset—6h. 50m.
Hightide—1.30, 13.38.
Lowtide—7.24, 19.44.
PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon 19th September 11h. 51m. p.m. Last Quarter 12th September 3h 0m a.m.
Parsi New year (Pateti) Public Holiday:

FRIDAY, Sept. 8.
S. S. "Mantua," with English mails of August 24 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 9.
S. S. "Kaisar-i-Hind," with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
MONDAY, Sept. 11.
Municipal Corporttion, 3-40 p.m.

BAND AT POONA:—By kind permission of the Officers of the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners, the Band will play at the Bund Gardens, Poona, on Friday, 8th September 1933, from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

SWADESHI LEAGUE MEETING: Under the auspices of the Bombay Swadeshi League a public meeting will be held on Friday the 8th instant at 6 p.m. at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall.

SUBURBAN SOUTH INDIAN SOCIETY:—"Under the auspices of the Society the 4th series of lecture in Tamil on what is Dharma" will be delivered by His Holiness Jagadguru Prativadi Bayankaram Anantacharya Swamigal of Conjeevaram at 5-00 p. m. to-day (Thursday) at the Ramakrishna Ashram Hall Khar.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA:—The Musical performance by Messrs. Musuri Subramania Iyer with suitable accompaniments which was originally fixed for this month is postponed to October 8th (Sunday) owing to the multifarious engagements in Madras for Mr. Subramania Iyer

MAHATMA'S JAYANTI:—In connection with the celebration of the 65th Birthday Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi which would be held from the 16th September to the 8th of October it is quite necessary to secure considerable help from Khadi-loving men, women and students for going from house to house for canvassing orders for Khadi.
Those willing to serve in this cause will please send in their names to the Secretary, A. I. S. A., Bombay Branch.

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKERS' UNION:—A General Meeting of the Workers will be held at Parel near G. I. P. Railway Station today on open Maindan at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) the 7th September 1933 when Com. S. H. Jhabvala, Z. R. Chaudhary, Khedgikar, Pathak and Abdul Razak will speak on the "Necessity of one strong Union in one Industry."

MUSLIM STUDENTS UNION:—Under the auspicies of the Union, Prof. H. L. Kaji will deliver a public lecture on "The Unemployment Problem in India" on Friday 8th September at 6-30 p.m. in the Union Hall Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge Chaupatty Mr. A. M. Kajiji, Bar-at-law will preside.

TENANTS MEETING:—A public meeting of the Bombay Tenants will be held under the auspices of the Provisional Committee of the Bombay Tenants' League at Chowpatti Sands at 6.30 p.m. on Thursday the 7th September 1933, when prominent workers will address the gathering on the work before the Bombay Tenants. The election of the regular Executive Body will also take place.

Flood Relief In Broach District

Being deputed by the Bombay Humanitarian League to survey the situation in the flood stricken areas in Broach District Mr. Jayantilal N. Mankar visited all the relief centres opened by the Arya Samajist Flood Relief Committee, and has issued the following statement about the Relief work.
From the facts gathered through official and non-official agencies it can be said that about 30 villages are more or less affected and about 7,000 men still need relief by way of grain, 5 to 7 thousand huts have been damaged out of which some are partially damaged whereas others are wholly damaged. Some of the men are in need of clothes and seeds also. About 200 cattle are missing. Save two fatalities at the onset of the flood no human life is reported to have been lost.
Out of the funds at the disposal of the Relief Committee at Broach under its popular Collector, arrangements for reconstruction or repairs of huts are to be made and seeds will also be given.
There seems to be no cause for alarm and the flood stricken people have been receiving due help.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-15 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.

INDIAN PROGRAMME
Classical & Light Music
Jaddanbai (of Calcutta) with Majid Khan, (Sarangi), Master Sidik (Tabla.)
12-00 Noon.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME
The Band of the Royal Irish Fusiliers.
Conductor,
Mr. L. P. Bradley, L. R. A. M.
By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. T. H. Gregg, D. S. O. and Officers.
(1.) "Russian March" (Ganne).
(2.) Overture. "Marinarella" (Fucik).
(3.) Song. "You are my hearts delight" (Lehar).
(4.) Two Irish tone sketches.
(1) "The Mountain Sprite"
(2) "At the Pattern" (B. Walton O'Dounold.)
(5.) "Hungarian Rhapsody" (Liszt.)
(6.) Novelty. "Micky goes a whistling" (Mansfield)
(7.) Sckenzo "The night of the bumble bee" from "The Legend of the Tsar Sultan" (Rimsky Korsakov.)
(8.) Ballet Music "Divertissement Espagnol" (Desounes.)
(9.) Intermezzo "The Fairy's Rendezvous" (Laotenschlager.)
(10.) Selection "The Three Bears" (Coates.)
Regimental Marches
6-30 p.m. Moments Musical by Richard Meredith.
6-50 p.m. Decca Dance Music.
The Vielophone Co. present Jack Hylton and his Band, Roy Fox and his Band, Ambrose and his Orchestra and Lew Stone and the Monseigneur Band.
8-30 p.m. Weather Report & News Bulletin.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.
9-00 p.m. News in Hindi.
New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current.
A Special Holiday Programme
Shaffiqan (of Bhopal) in Light Music.
11-00 p.m. God Save the King Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m. Omni-directional broadcast.
7-00 Time Signal from Big Ben, News Bulletin.
7-15 The Week Abroad a talk by Mr. Vernon Bartlett.
7-30 Scottish Studio Orchestra.
8-45 Hotel Metropole Orchestra.
9-45 B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30 Gramophone records.
10-45 News Bulletin.

NEW DANCES BY UDAY SHANKAR

Change Of Programme From To-day

Six new dances will be introduced by Mr. Uday Shankar in the change of programme which he introduces from Thursday (today). Shankar and his principal partner, Simkie, and other prominent players take part in many of them. The new numbers are: Temple dance in honour of Ramchandra, dance of "Kam Deva" (God of Love) by Shankar, peasant dance, Nautch dance etc. The "Tandava Nrittya", the Indra dance" and some other popular numbers from the old programme will also be retained.
Mr. Shankar regrets that he cannot take any more engagements, as he is shortly leaving for America.
Mr. Shankar and his company will continue at the Empire till Sunday. There will be 2 shows at 6 and 10 p.m. on Thursday and Saturday, one show at 10 p.m. on Friday and one show at 6 p.m. on Sunday.

SIMLA, Sept. 6.
The Governor-General-in-Council has appointed Mr. Charles Barnley I. C. S. Bar-at-Law, 1933 vice Mr. Justice S. K. Ghose, to act as Judge of the Calcutta High Court from November 13. I. C. S. granted leave.—A.P.

"DOWN WITH ALL RIVALRY"

Mr. Jhabwalla's Clarion Call For Unity Among Workers

The Secretary of G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union writes:—
A meeting of the Railway Workers of Bombay met at Matunga last night under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union when Mr. Khedgikar the Vice-President of the Union presided.
Mr. Abdul Razak the Organising Secretary of the Union in opening the meeting spoke on the necessity of having one Union for all the G. I. P. Railway Workers of Bombay.
Mr. Khedgikar thereafter dwelt on the desirablity of having one Union for every industry. He condemned the policy of the exworkers of the Union in starting a rival Union under the name of the G. I. P. Labour Union.
SPLIT IN CAMP.
Mr. Jhabvala at the outset declared that to-day "unionism" had deteriorated simply because there was fire raging in the camp of the workers themselves, and while the employers resorted to repressive measures, some of the brother workers guided by the impulse of the moment were starting rival unions, thus strengthening the duality in the midst of unity. A class of labour politicals were trying to unite the people, mainly for bringing about strikes which was not possible under the existing forces of capitalism. He therefore appealed to all to stick to their old mother Union and not to split it up into parts to the general ruin of all.
Next Mr. Jhabvala remarked that the Workers' Union also attempted to participate in the political struggle of the day.
At the end a resoluteion regarding date of payment of the wages by the management was carried and the meeting terminated.

DAYANAND SEMI CENTENARY

Huge Crowds Expected During Festival

(From A Correspondent).
AJMER, Sept. 3.
The Dayanand Semi-Centenary Deputation, consisting of Kunwar Chand Karan Sarda and Thakur Ambadanji, waited on Rao Raja Saheb Kalyan Singhji of Sikar and Rawalji Shri Sangram Singhji Sahib of Samod, who received the deputation most courteously and donated Rs. 551 and Rs. 250 each. The deputation is still working at Jaipur. The leading persons and Jagirdars of Jaipur have expressed their full sympathies with the noble mission of Mahrishi Dayanand and will join the Semi-Centenary celebrations at Ajmer.
The Committee is thankful to Pandit Ramchanderji Ojha, M.A., LL.B., Vakil and the Arya Samajists of Jaipur for rendering all assistance to the deputation.
CONVENIENCES TO PASSENGERS.
A large number of pilgrims joining the Dayanand Nirvan Ardh-Shatabdi, which comes off on 14th October, will travel by railways trains. The many and varied inconveniences which people have to suffer on such occasions are well-known and, therefore, the organisers of the Semi-Centenary Celebrations are anxious to do their best to lessen the discomforts as far as possible.
To achieve this object, it is necessary that the railway authorities be informed in time of the probable number of pilgrims entraining at stations situated between Delhi, Rewari, Bandikui, Agra, Muttra, Cawnpore, Kasganj, Jaipur, Phulera, Chitoor, Khandwa Rutlam, Ahmedabad, Mehsana, Marwar Jn., Wadhwan, Baroda, Surat, etc., on any particular date.
It is, therefore, requested that prominent Arya Samajists of the neighbourhood will, in order to help the pilgrims from their district as well as in the interests of better organisation, kindly take the trouble of finding out by correspondence or otherwise, the probable number of pilgrims likely to entrain at the station on any particular date, so that the Railway authorities may be requested to make necessary arrangements to cope with the traffic.
SPECIAL TRAINS.
Those who wish to run special trains will also inform us with full particulars as soon as possible, to enable us to communicate with the railway authorities about their intentions. We have been given hopes by the railway authorities of their help and co-operation in securing the comforts of the travellers, if such particulars are given in time.

REVIVAL OF SWADESHI

Suburban Leader Deplores Its Patriotic Aspect Is Neglected

(From A Correspondent).
Under the joint auspices of Sashti Seva Sangh and the Bombay Swadeshi League, a public meeting was held to celebrate the "Swadeshi Week" in Tilak Mandir at Vile-Parle on the 5th inst. at 9 p.m. when Sjt. Chandulal B. Nanavati presided.
Prof. M.D. Altekar traced the short history of the growth of Swadeshi Movement in the country in general and in Maharashtra in particular. He said that formerly the movement was carried on by the people who were more or less guided by the patriotic spirit; but of late, it has gone over into the hands of businessmen who look to the profit and loss side of the problem more than to the sentimental aspect.
ON RATIONAL LINES.
It is, therefore, necessary, continued the speaker, the nation should be on the alert and work on rational as well as patriotic lines.
Sjt. Ramnikrai N. Mehta, while speaking on the Swadeshi, referred at length to the scheme of the Sashti Seva Sangh by opening Swadeshi Stores in the Suburbs and appealed to the public for their generous help and co-operation.
The President, in concluding, cited some pertinent instances of the anti-national habits of the people.
The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair and the speakers.

JUTE SHARES RULE STEADIER

Fair Business In Coals And Teas & Securities Steady

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.
Jute Shares ruled steadier than yesterday's closing, tendency being firm. In coals fair business was put through at hardening rates. Teas were steady. Miscellaneous showed no change. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—
Securities:—3 percent paper 73/2 small lot; 3½ percent paper 85/2; 4 percent loan 1960/70 98/10 small lot; 4 percent loan 1934/37 102; 5 percent loan 1945/55 113/10 small lot; 5½ percent loan 1938/40 109/2 small lots; 6½ percent Treasury bonds 1935 107/8.
Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1208/8; Imperial Bank conty 289/8; Central Bank 24.
Railways:—Katakhal Lala Bazar 80 ex div.
Cottons:—Elgin Mills pref 110; Kesoram 3/6; Kesoram pref 107.
Coals:—Amalgamated 14/2; Bengal 237; Bengal Nagpore ordy 41; Kokaro and Ramgur 7/9 ex div; Burrakur 13/8; Equitable 19/8; Katras Jhorriah 32/12; Raneegunge 36/2; Sendra 8/10.
JUTES
Albion 236 small lot; Alliance 273 small lot; Adamjee ordy 8/8; Barnagore 131/8; Caledonian 485 small lot; Cheviot pref 125; Clive 25/8; Gourepore 348; Howrah 48/6; Howrah 7 percent pref 128 small lots; Kamarhatty 446; Kanknarrah 427/8; Kinnison 630/3 small lot; Lansdowne 129/8 small lot; New Central pref 132 small lot; Reliance 71/8; Standard 331 small lots.
Miscellaneous:—Kangra Valley Slate 129 small lot; Reliance Fire Bricks and Potter 7/4; Bengal Telephon ordy 15/12; Benares electric 12; Burn and Co. 6 percent pref 91 small lot; Indian Iron and Steel 4/6; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 44/8 small lot; Indian Standard Wagon pref. 109 small lots; Ivan Jones 4/14; Bengal Paper ordy 72/8; Titaghur paper ordy 14/15; Bengal Assam steamship 172.
Sugar Shares:—Balrampur 11/8; Carew and Co. 14/10; Samastipur 13/10 ex div.
Teas:—Dhunseri 3/8; Ledo 194; Namburnadi pref 13/14; Singell 104; Teen Ali 20/14; Tengpani 16/8.
Debentures:—7 percent 1933/43 Popular Sugar Mills Debentures 100; 5½ percent 1904/29/39 Lansdowne Jute Mills Debentures 102/8.—A.P.

MARRIAGE WITHOUT PRIEST

A "self-respect" marriage without a Brahmin purohit was celebrated at Kumbakonam last week. Many "self-respecters" were present at the function and speeches were made urging a revolution in marriage customs and particularly in the matter of "saving money over meaningless ceremonies" by dispensing with the ervices of a purohit.

ATTRACTIVE "LADIES' DAY" PROGRAMME

Moving Exhibition Of Swadeshi Goods & Fancy Dress Competition For Children, Features Of Tomorrow's "Festival"

The following is to-day's programme of the Swadeshi Festival:—

PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS' DAY.
Distribution of literature.
Enrolment of members.
Sale of Swadeshi Stamps.
Khadi Sales by Volunteers.
"Swadeshi in the Home" and Swadeshi Bazar: 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC MEETING.
A public meeting will be held at Swadeshi Market, at 6 p.m. Following are the names of speakers:—Mrs. Lilavati Munshi; Messrs. N.H. Pandya, Gordhandas Goculdas, Manekla1 H. Vakil, Morarji Mavji Govindji Seth, Abdur Rehman Mitha.
Admissions to the "Swadeshi in the Home" Exhibition as well as to the Swadeshi Bazar is free.

LADIES' DAY.
The following is to-morrow's programme of the Swadeshi Festival:—
Distribution of literature.
Enrolment of members.
Sale of Swadeshi Stamps.
Khadi Sales by Volunteers.
"Swadeshi in the Home" and Swadeshi Bazar: 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC MEETING.
A public meeting will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6 p.m. under the presidentship of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas. Following are the names of speakers:—Prof. P.A. Wadia, Messrs. A.D. Shroff, J. M. Mehta, S. R. Davar, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Messrs. K.S.R. Iyer, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, B.G. Horniman, Maneklal H. Vakil and M.C. Chagla.

MOVING EXHIBITION.
Moving Exhibition of Swadeshi goods will start from Rampart Row, at 3 p.m. and terminate at Byculla Bridge.

FANCY DRESS COMPETITION.
A Fancy Dress Competition for children of 12 years and under will be held at 5-45 p.m. (Swadeshi Material Compulsory). Prizes will be awarded at the C.J. Hall public meeting.

KHADI HAWKING.
As on Wednesday, the Volunteers of the Swadeshi League will go round the City to-day and hawk Khaddar through Khadi Bhandar's Hundis. The public of Bombay is earnestly requested to purchase these Hundis and encourage Khadi and its production.
The Hundis are exchangable for Khaddar at the Khadi Bhandar, Kalbadevi Road, as well as on the other six centres mentioned on the Hundis.

SWADESHI FESTIVAL PROCESSION

One of the novel forms of publicity organised by the Bombay Swadeshi League during the Swadeshi Festival now on in Bombay is the motor lorry procession proposed to be taken out on Friday, and Saturday. Testefully and artistically decorated lorries containing the products of different manufacturers will move about the City slowly covering the following area on these respective dates.

Friday 8th September place of assembling Time: 2-30 p.m. Rampart Row, Fort, then on to Customs House Rd. Apollo St., Church Gate St. Flora Fountain, Hornby Rd. Victoria Terminus, Crawford Market, Abdul Rehman St. Paydhoni Kalbadevi Rd. Princess St., Girgaum Rd. Charny Rd. Sandhurst Rd. Hughes Rd. Gowalia Tank Rd. Tardeo Rd. Tardeo Bridge. Foras Rd. Bellasis Rd., Duncan Rd., Grant Rd. J. J. Hospital, Byculla Bridge.

Saturday 9th September Place of assembling: Time 3 p.m. Dhobi Talao between Azad Maidan and Christ Maidan, then on to Girgaum Rd., Princess St., Kalbadevi Rd., Pydhoni, Mahammadalli Rd. Sandhurst Rd., Girgaum Back Rd. Lamington Rd, Club Rd. Sankli Street, New Parsi Statue, Parel Rd. Dadar Tram Terminus round Parsi Colony.

Such firms as are desirous of joining the procession may kindly remit Rs. 7 only for both the days. The League will distribute handbills containing the names of the participants in the procession all along the routes of the procession.

TALK ON "SWADESHI":—Under the joint auspices of the Sashti Seva Sangh and the Bombay Swadeshi League, a public meeting will be held to celebrate the Swadeshi week at the residence of Sjt. Bhogilal Javeri at Andheri at 9 p.m. on 7th September. Sjt. Mulji R. Ved will preside and Sjt. Hussein Tayyabji and Sjt. L. G. Khare will speak on Swadeshi.

To Her, His Love-Contract Meant "Forever"!.....
But to Her Man, Who Came from Out of the West, It Meant Only "Until My Ship Sails"...
One of the World's Undying Love Stories!
MADAME BUTTERFLY
with
SYLVIA SIDNEY
CARY GRANT
CHARLIE RUGGLES
A B.P. SCHULBERG PRODUCTION
A Paramount Picture
AN IMMORTAL CLASSIC
3-30 6-30 & 10 P.M.
PATHE
ALSO SCREENING BETTY BOOP

Steady Undertone In New York Market

London Stock Exchange Continues Uninteresting Though Some Sections Exhibit Better Disposition

(Special to "Chronicle")

BOMBAY (Wednesday) 11 p.m.

With the disposal of heavy selling, orders in New York accumulated during the weekend holidays. Market has now settled down and traders are operating with more confidence. However, in the absence of any fresh incentive to stir prices up from their slough of despond, coupled with uncertainty surrounding the coming American Bureau Report, business continues on a limited scale.

The session opened with trading in October at 8.97 one point higher in a rather quiet market but soon, reactionary sentiment developed due to some trade calling and convering purchases which brought prices to 9.02. Thereafter the market turned somewhat quiet although a steady undertone was maintained.

WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool wheat opened steady at 62-1/8 64-3/8 66-3/8 about 3/4 penny lower than the previous close but business was very much restricted owing to discouraging advices from abroad and lack of buying power.

LONDON 'CHANGE.

The London Stock Exchange conteinued uniteresting although some sections exhibited a better disposition. Giltedged securities were again well supported but there was little doing. Three-and-half quoted £84-3/4 i.e. 5 shillings higher than Tuesday's closing

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.56-1/2 and after having moved up ractionally higher, remained practically steady around 4.56-1/4. Franc opened at 80.93 and gradually weakened without any appreciable recovery touching 80.65.

SILVER.

Local silver opened steady at 55/8 55/10 56/- heavy long liquidation and absence of support caused the market to weaken but at a lower level. There was reaction due to profittaking finally closing at 55/4 55/6 55/10.

GOLD.

Gold opened quiet at 32/4 32/4/3 32/4/6. Good buying by banks brought prices up while weakness in sterling-Paris caused a further rise of nearly nine annas but later in the session, on receipt of steadier advices of exchange movements the market lost some ground finally closing at 32/7/6 32/7/9 32/8.

3 1/2 p.c. Indian Sterling Loan was quoted at £84 3/4. Gold prices were fixed at shillings 130-7.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

	London, Sept. 6.
Previous closing	4.56
To-day's opening	4.56-3/4
To-day's closing	4.56-1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

	New York, Sept. 6.
Previous closing	4.56-3/8
To-day's closing	4.55-1/2

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

	New York, Sept. 6.
Previous closing	8.96
To-day's opening	8.97
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	9.15
Difference	+.19

BROACH EXPECTATION.

A. M.	Rs. 196

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

	Liverpool, Sept. 6.
Previous closing	5.35
To-day's opening	5.23
Difference	—.12
To-day's closing	5.25
Difference	—.10

FRANC RATE

	Paris, Sept. 6.
Previous closing	81.03
To-day's opening	80.90
To-day's closing	80.53

SILVER.

	London. Sept. 6.
Silver Ready	Rs. 18-1
Difference	—2
Silver Forward	Rs. 18-2
Difference	—3

	Bombay, Sept. 6.		
Silver Ready	55	6	0
Silver 1st Settlement	55	13	0
Silver 2nd Settlement	56	1	0
Gold Bhadra	32	8	0
Sovereigns	20	9	0

SCOTLAND YARD BAFFLED

Raids Fail To End Sales Of Irish Sweepstake Tickets

Carrying on its campaign to wipe out the selling of Irish sweepstake tickets in England, Scotland Yard has raided four different offices in London. But in each instance no incriminating documents were found, so that the ticket agents have outwitted the police so far.

The campaign to round up the agents and prosecute them is being carried on under the lotteries act. It was hoped that the active drive would scare many of the agents out of the field, but the ticket selling is so organized that the agents have only stopped their open selling. They are now devising new means of disposing of the tickets.

Post Office and customs authorities are keeping a close watch for tickets at the notorious smuggling points of Holyhead and Liverpool. Also they are looking out for camouflaged sweepstake letters sent to people in England, in the hope of uncovering the addresses of agents. The police say that they intend to press for more drastic punishment in future lottery cases.

It was reported that Joseph McGrath, one of the two promoters of the sweepstakes, was in London over the weekend conferring with agents over ways to elude arrest. The two promoters are said to have drawn in more than £500,000 from mine sweepstakes.

AFTER SICKNESS
● Waterbury's Compound has proved its value during convalescence. It contains many beneficial elements, including a generous amount of cod liver oil that helps the body regain health and strength. Sold in Red and Blue wrappers; the Red as a general and bronchial tonic. No disagreeable taste or odour, cannot upset the stomach.
WATERBURY CHEMICAL COMPANY NEW YORK U. S. A. ST. LOUIS
A-12
WATERBURY'S Compound

LATEST NEWS

PLAGUE PERSISTS.

POONA, Sept. 6.

Thirteen attacks and 10 deaths are reported to-day from plague in the City.—A.P.

19 KILLED.

MANILA, Sept. 6.

Nineteen killed in a clash between police and a band of outlaw moros in the Island of Jolo.

Moros are famous as pirate race.—Reuter.

MORE "ARMS FIND" ARRESTS.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

In connection with the recent arms find in the city, three Bengali youths were arrested this morning.—A.P.

RAJPUR MILL STRIKE.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 6.

The operatives of the Spinning Department of the New Rajpur Mill, who are working on night-shift, have gone on strike on the ground that their wages have been cut by 10 per cent.

The Mill has decided to employ new men.—A.P.

BAN ON POLITICAL CONVICTS.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

The Bengal Council, without a division, accepted Clause 4 of the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill, banning the employment of persons convicted of offences against the State or other anti-Government activities from service in the Corporation without the previous sanction of the Government and providing the automatic dismissal of employees in case of conviction.

The House by 57 votes to 19 accepted the amendment of Sir B. P. Singh Roy, Minister, reserving to Government the power to exclude certain municipal appointments of officers from the operation of the clause.—A.P.

CRICKET CLOSING SCORES.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

The following are the closing scores in the firstclass cricket matches which commenced to-day:—

Mr. H. D. G. Leveson Gower's XI Vesrus M. C. C. (Australian Eleven) at Scarborough: M. C. C. Australian Eleven 349 (Hendren 154 Wyatt 70 not out). Leveson Gowers Eleven 31 for no loss.

Gents Vresus Players at Folkestone: Gents 311 (Johnstone 121 Freeman 5 for 8).

Eastern Counties Vresus West Indies at Skegness: (Two days). Eastern Counties 217. West Indies 50 for one.—Reute.

DAVIS-SIMON TALKS

LONDON, Sept. 6.

For two hours to-day Mr. Norman Davis was closetted with Sir J. Simon and initiated conversations which will be continued in London and other European capitals as prelude to the disarmament conference. British attitude is anxiously watched in France, according to a Paris despatch, interpreting the widespread opinion that Britain holds key position in world disarmament.

The 'Intransigeant" writes that there is satisfaction that Britain is beginning to realise "eternal peril."

The Paper adds "Only when Britain explicitly refuses to permit German aggression against anybody will calm return to our minds."—Reuter.

POONA PACT MAY BE RE-OPENED

Chairman Of J. P. C. Has Held Out Hopes, Says M. K. Acharya

In the course of an interview with a representative of the "Madras Mail", Mr. M. K. Acharya who went to England to tender evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on behalf of the All-India Varnashrama Swarajya Sangha said:—

"The following things impressed me in England very greatly. (1) their excellent climate (2) the extraordinary politeness and courtesy of the people to strangers, (3) the great part played by women both in social and in political life and (4) their general curiosity and willingness to look at questions from various standpoints."

Continuing, Mr. Acharya said:—"My Indian dress and manners proved a great attraction, especially to the ladies. I consulted a lady friend and on her advice I went to Lady Astor's garden party for the delegates of the World Economic Conference and the Joint Parliamentary Committee in my Indian dress. I was surrounded by a number of ladies not only from Britain but from America, Norway, Denmark, Belgium and other countries who were greatly attracted by my Indian clothing, my turban and the caste mark on my forehead. Some of them even invited me to visit their countries. I had in fact a dozen parties at least given to me by ladies during my six weeks' stay in London, where they were all very eagged to get first-hand information about India and Indians, and the country's social economic, political and religious problems.

"I was greatly impressed by the courtesy I received at the hands of British politicians. Sir Samuel Hoare Secretary of State for India was perhaps the hardest-worked man in England during those weeks. He knew also that I was radically opposed to the recomendations of the White Paper. He nevertheless gave me a patient hearing and regretted that he could not find time to have more talks with me.

POONA PACT.

"It is unfortunate that most of the Indian leaders who were called to help responsible statesmen there were heterodox from the Indian standpoint and could not place before the British people correct views about India's higher life. That is what more than one responsible British statesmen told me, as to how they had been misled into thinking that the Poona Pact had the support of recognised Hindu leaders all over India.

"The facts I placed before them not only helped to dispel the illusion but helped to secure a ruling from the Chairman of the Joint Parliamentary Committee that the communal award might be reopened and qutstions thereon might be asked in the committee.

"The majority of British statesmen have little first-hand knowledge of India, and so have been led to place great reliance on the so-called results and conclusions of the Round Table Conferences. Private talks I had with many of them made them see the dangers involved in the White Paper recommendations. Several of them have asked me to elaborate the alternative scheme which I put up very roughly before the Joint Parliamentary Committee."

JAPAN THE AGGRESSOR

"Manchester Guardian" Denounces Another Violation Of China's Rights

Under the caption "Japanese Methods," the "Manchester Guardian" writes as follows in its editorial columns:—

The Japanese capture of Dolonnor, in Inner Mongolia, has been followed by an advance into the province of Chahar. Needless to say, this represents another outrageous violation of the rights of China as well as of the armistice which Japan signed on June 1. The Japanese themselves—in the elaborate structures of deceit and special pleading which serve them to defend the indefensible—have never pretended that the province of Chahar forms part of "Manchukuo". They have, however, consistently refrained from any definite statement about "Manchukuo's western frontiers. Now that it is convenient to them to invade Chahar, they have their usual armoury of arguments. The province of Chahar was occupied, it seems by Marshal Feng, aided by money from Canton and Moscow; his troops were Communists. These things are as may be; it is at least as likely that Marshal Feng was being paid from Mukden, as the Russian press asserts. At any rate, he managed to create complete confusion in the province of Chahar and to present the Japanese with the excuse for intervention "for the maintenance of peace and order in Jehol." Having accomplished this, he has withdrawn to Shantung. The Japanese can rely on the support of Mongols, who have always disliked Chinese rule. They have to meet the resistance of some thousands of demoralised soldiers only. Nothing can stop them from occupying as much of this huge and thinly populated province as they please. Its cities guard the back door to Jehol and the trade routes ooutes across the Gobi Desert—hence its importance. When has Japan held back from what she coveted for trumpery moral considerations?

NO TONGA STRIKE IN CAWNPORE

Leaders Condemn Wild Rumours Of Interested Agencies

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Sept. 3.

Pt. Raja Ram Shastri, Vice-President of the local Mazdoor Sabha and the Ekka Tonga Union, in the course of a Statement to the press says that the rumours set afloat in the city that the ekkawakas" and tongawallas of Cawnpore are contemplating a strike are baseless and have been circulated by some interested agencies who wish to ruin the Ekka Tonga Union. The Union hopes to get their grievances redressed by peaceful means.

The President of the Union has issued the following statement about the proceedings of the meeting held on Thursday last:—

PLEA FOR ORGANISATION.

AWASTHI.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani, Mr. Azad Sobhani, Mr. Raja Ram Shastri and Mr. Suraj Prasad Labour Leaders exhorted the Ekka and Tonga drivers assembled, to consider ways and means of organising themselves so as to stop police oppression which was affecting their welfare; to bring about co-ordination between the various units and to make efforts to co-operate with all the parties for the purpose of bringing pressure to bear on the higher police officials for the punishment of their subordinates who prosecute the tonga and ekka drivers.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Only Pucca Indian Goods Will Be On Stalls

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Sept. 3.

Lala Padma Pat Singhania and Mr. Ram Krishna Varma were made Incharge of Finance and Publicity Departments respectively of the Swadeshi Exhibition to be held here from November 25 next, in an ordinary meeting of the Exhibition Committee of the Swadeshi League.

In the course of a statement to the press, the Publicity Incharge writes:—

"We have great pleasure in intimating that we are holding our Annual Swadeshi Exhibition and Mela from the 25th of November next. With a view to avoid great congestion, which we experienced last year we are trying to secure the best and one of the biggest sites available in Cawnpore and as soon as all our arrangements are complete, we will promptly make the necessary announcement and despatch to participants our prospectus and plan of stalls.

FACILITIES FOR STALL-HOLDERS.

"Our scheme of this year is to have several circular courts with objects of recreation and amusements from place to place. The stalls will be situated at places where everyone of the stall-holders will have an equal facility of prominently displaying his goods in the Exhibition. They will have galvanised tin roofing and the area of each will be about 70 sq. ft. The rent will be about Rs. 20 per stall; the entire amount of rent will be payable strictly in advance. First remitters of rent will have better claims and preference.

"On an early intimation from intending stall-holders we can provide with separate arrangements for lodging at nominal rent, the rate of which can be had on application.

"ONLY SWADESHI GOODS."

"It is a matter of great regret that on the last occasion, some of the stall-holders were found exhibiting for sale articles which were not swadeshi in the strict sense of the term. Since the Exhibition and Mela are being held for the promotion of the cause of Swadeshi, it is necessary to insist that the articles exhibited must be genuinely Swadeshi, which means 'goods which are manufactured in India from Indian raw or basic material and with management, labour and capital, which are predominently Indian, provided that where Indian raw or basic material is not available, it shall be permissible to use foreign raw of basic material.

GRUESOME FIND OF NEWLY BORN CHILD

Police Surgeon Unable To Ascertain Cause Of Death, Because Of Decomposed State Of Abdomen

Early on Monday morning the dead body of a newly-born child, partly wrapped up in cloth and in an advanced state of decomposition, was found lying upon a dunghill in the back yard of a house at Wadala. This information being conveyed to the Bhoiwada Police, the body was removed to the morgue.

At the post-mortem it was revealed that the child had a dented head and the lower portion if its abdomen gnawed up by rodents. It was because of this latter reason, said the Police surgeon, that the cause of death could not be determined. The jury therefore returned a verdict to the same effect.

HINDU BOY RUN OVER BY CAR

Death due to being knocked down by a motor car whilst running listlessly across the road, was the verdict returned by the coroner's jury at an inquest held on Wednesday over the body of a 10-year old Hindu boy named Arjoon Shiva.

It would appear that on the evening of the 4th instant Car No. 4492X was being driven along Mahim Causeway from South to North by Mr. Newman Fereira. The deceased at this time suddenly ran across the path of the car and he was knocked down. He was immediately removed to the K.E.M. Hospital in an unconscious condition, but he expired early next morning.

LADY DOCTOR FINED

(From Our Correspondent.)

Miss A. Wishard, Lady Doctor, was fined Rs. 20/- by the City Magistrate as one Jan Mohammad had been run over by her while driving a car, causing him some injuries.

ACQUITTAL IN RAPE CHARGE.

Pt. Mata Prasad, B. Com., Municipal Terminal Tax Accountant, who was charged with committing rape on a mango-seller girl Mst. Patto, was acquitted by Mr. Iftikhar Hussain Sessions Judge.

A Frontier Forest Enquiry Committee has been appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Thomson, Revenue Commissioner. —A.P.

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—Signed: Dr. F.B.D.S.

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THUNDERSTORM MARS RACING AT POONA

Mr. Begmahomed Registers Rich Treble.

Marrable Has A Day Out In The Saddle

(By Our Racing Correspondent).

A large holiday crowd attended the Second Day of the Big Meeting, which was favoured with bright sunshine till the seventh race was run. Before the horses paraded for the Ganeshkhind Plate, the chief event, a thunderstorm broke over the course and the last three events were run in heavy rain.

The colours of Mr. N. Begmahomed were to the fore, the Muslim owner obtaining a treble with Prince Ghazi, Murjan and Great Pearl. Byramjee Rustomjee, who saddled the first-named pair also scored with Quarry. Marrable, the Australian lightweight was associated with the success of Mr. Begmahomed's treble and displayed rare dash in the saddle. J. Malone and F.J. Reynolds registered doubles for their patrons, and Mrs. John Yorke had the satisfaction of leading in her winners The Clown and Trelawne. This woman-owner from Calcutta is the first lady to win a double in Western India.

ARTISTIC FINISH.

A change of jockeys made a great difference to Kum Bak, who won the Ganeshkhind Plate piloted by Munro in fine style. As Howell was indisposed the mount was given to the crack Australian Jockey and he rode an artistic finish on Mr. Diamond's gelding. La Fontaine, who was slowly away made up a lot of ground, but failed to overhaul Kum Bak by a neck. Costaki Pasha, the favourite ran an ungenerous sort of race and is distinctly unreliable.

Lignan whose merits I have praised before, accounted for the opposition in the Poona Plate. Neddins and Ternlet followed the Mysore colt home, but could not overtake him at any stage. Safety Match, who was backed heavily by Mr. Eve's connections, showed up for 5 furlongs and then died away.

QUARRY WINS IN CANTER.

Dillon declared 7lbs. overweight on Quarry in H.H. the First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate, and this deterred many backers as Mr. Ahmed's grey was lately promoted. The extra weight made no difference to Quarry's chances, as he won pulling up from Murat and Bushboos. Byramjee deserves great praise for transforming this grey Arab, who is destined to be a champion.

Trelawne trounced The Stiff in the Autumn Plate of 1-1/2 miles in a convincing manner. Mahasagar also showed that all is well with him by beating The Stiff for second place.

PUBLIC INCONVENIENCED.

The railway authorities have not thought fit to accede to the request of the public, who are much inconvenienced because they have to cross the bridge after alighting from the specials. In the past, the race specials stopped on the main platform at Poona and there is no earthly reason why people should be asked to cross the bridge before leaving the station. It is to be hoped that the authorities will study the convenience of the public, who are annoyed at the stubborn attitude adopted on a question which means a lot to passengers that are hurrying to reach the course.

Many race-goers were drenched after the races, because taxis were not allowed to pick up passengers near the first enclosure. The Police do not permit taxis to drop passengers near the entrance to the enclosures, and this added to the 'zoolum' of the railway authorities, make things rather hard for people, who patronise the races. At present racing is a laborious task and not a pleasure. It is to be hoped that things will be remedied before the season closes.

1st Race (2-0 p. m.)

THE MODERATE PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; and third Rs. 300. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. N. Begmahomed's PRINCE GHAZI 7-10 Marrable 1
Mr. J. A. Wadia's MOONSPARK 8-7, Obaid 2
Mr. M. C. Patel's SQUARE DEAL 8-11 Howell 3
Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's FALCON 7-10 (car. 7-12) Thompson 4

Not Run:—Dhib Shalwa; Injeman II; Shali; Fancy and Matchbox.

Won by Short Head; 4 lengths; 1-1/2 lengths.

Time:—1min. 21secs.

The Race:—Faithful II was first out of the barrier followed by Moonspark, Molly King and Shahana with Square Deal heading the rest. They ran in this order till the bend where Prince Ghazi improving his position joined the leaders and soon after Faithful II and Molly King fell back leaving Moonspark in front. In the distance Prince Ghazi had the better of Moonspark by a short head while Square Deal was a poor third four lengths behind.

First tote paid Rs. 154 for win, and Rs. 52; Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 24 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 59 for win, and Rs. 23; Rs. 9 and Rs. 17 for places.

Favourite:—Square Deal.

Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee Jnr.

2nd Race (2-30 p. m.)

THE MODERATE PLATE. Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; and third Rs. 300. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. N. Begmahomed's MURJAN 8-0, Marrable 1
Mr. S. M. Haroon's SA'EE 9-2 Obaid 2
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's KAYID SAUD 7-12, S. Black 3
Messrs. F. Noronha and E. Y. Chetty's STAR KING 8-3 Evans 4

Not Run:—Hayar and Hasna.

Won by 2 lengths; 2-1/2 lengths; 3/4 length.

Time:—1min. 21-3/5secs.

The Race:—Murjan set out with Saduzaman Sa'ee and Kayid Saud. They came into the straight in this order, where Sa'ee challenged Murjan but failed to make any impression on the winner who won in a canter. Kayid Saud was third.

First tote paid Rs. 123-8 for win and Rs. 46-8; Rs. 97 and Rs. 116-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 57-8 for win, and Rs. 24-8; Rs. 48 and Rs. 85-8 for places.

Favourite:—Lucky Boy.

Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee (Jnr.)

3rd Race (3-0 p. m.)

THE MULL PLATE Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs 700; and third Rs. 300 A handicap for horses in Class IV.

Mrs. John Yorke's THE CLOWN 7-12 Harding 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's BRIDGETHORN 9-7 Forsyth 2
Mr. M. R. Patel's MADGE MEE 8-5. Alford 3
Mr. N. E. Reymond's TINDER GEE 8-7 Howell 4

Not Run:—Cressy and Fight Fair.

Won by 1 length; 2 lengths; neck.

Time:—1min. 43-4/5secs.

The Race:—The Clown shot out in front and held a clear lead from Old Roy, Bridgethorn, Rosette and Crinoline. The Clown led into the straight and was challenged by Bridgethorn and Madge Mee but easily held them at bay to win by one length.

First tote paid Rs. 63-8 for win, and Rs. 27; Rs. 31-8 and Rs. 69 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 24-8 for win, and Rs. 12; Rs. 17; and Rs. 39-8 for places.

Favourite:—Rosette and The Clown.

Winner trained by F. J. Reynolds.

4th Race (3-30 p. m.)

THE AUTUMN PLATE—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Mrs. John Yorke's TRELAWNE 7-9, Cooper 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's MAHASAGAR 7-13 Dillon .. 2
Mr. J. J. Murphy's THE STIFF 8-12, Howell 3
The Chief of Bajana's GREEK BURN 8-5 Obaid 4

Not Run.—Charmaine.

Won by 1 length; 5 lengths; 3 length.

Time:—2min. 43-3/5secs.

The Race:—They were sent away to a good start. Signifier showed out in front of Trelawne, Bucentaur and Greey Burn with The Stiff running last. They raced in this order till they came to the home-turn where Trelawne went to the front and though challenged by Mahasagar won easily. The Stiff was third.

First tote paid Rs. 34-8 for win and Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 32-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 14 for win, and Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 17-8 for places.

Favourite:—The Stiff.

Winner trained by F. J. Reynolds.

5th Race (4-0 p. m.)

THE MULLA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; and third Rs. 300. A handicap for horses in Class IV.

Mr. S. B. Todiwalla & Mrs. C. Malone's BRIGHT NIGGER 8-3 McCarthy 1
Messrs. E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's KIRKIBOST 8-5 Whiteside 2
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's TAN 9-7 Dall'Acqua 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's MOUNTGARRET 9-5 Bowley 4

Not Run:—Staff Officer and Queen's Pilot.

Won by 1-1/2 lengths, 4 length; 2-1/2 lengths.

Time:—1min. 43secs.

First tote paid Rs. 58-8 for win, and Rs. 20-8; Rs. 18 and Rs. 21-8

Second tote paid Rs. 36 for win for places.

and Rs. 11; Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 11-8 for places.

Favourite:—Kirkibost.

Winner trained by J. E. Malone.

6th Race (4-30 p. m.)

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs 1,500; and third Rs. 750. Terms for Arabs in Casses I and II.

Mr. H. Ahmed's QUARRY 6-13 (car. 7-6) Dillon 1
Haji Abdulla Mana and Mr. D. D. Chavan's MURAT 8-1 Cooper 2
Mr. A. R. Taha's BUSHBOOS 8-3 Obaid 3
Mr. Eve's FUNNY FACE 9-1 C. Hoyt 4

Not Run:—Vershan; Hazima and Saifuldowla.

First tote paid Rs. 37-8 for win and Rs. 21; Rs. 37-8 and Rs. 30.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 17/8 for win; Rs. 11, Rs. 21/8 and Rs. 16/8 for places.

Trainer: B. Rustomji, Jnr.

7th Race (5-0 p. m.)

THE POONA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 8,000; second Rs. 2,600; and third Rs. 1,400. Terms for horses 3 and 4 years old only

H.H. Maharaja of Mysore's LIGNAN 6/13, O'Neale 1
Mr. C.A. Murad's NEDDINS 7/10, Evans 2
Hon'ble Sir H.M. Mehta's TERNLET 8/9. Blythe 3
Mr. Roman's Turlogh 7/10, Northmore 4

Did not run: Billy Button, Zecos, Serviette, Maya and Insult.

Won by 3/4 length, 1/2 length and 1-1/2 length.

Time: 1min. 14secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 59-1/2 for win; Rs. 17, Rs. 38/8 and Rs. 13/8 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 32/8 for win; Rs. 9, Rs. 16/8 and Rs. 6/8 for places.

Favourite: Ternlet.

Trainer: Dr. H. Krishna Rao.

8th Race (5-30 p. m.)

THE GANESH HIND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 8,000; second Rs. 2,600; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class I.

Mr. Diamond's KUM BAK 9/5, Munro 1
Mr. P.B. Avasia's LA FONTAINE 8/6, Harding 2
Hon'ble Sir H. M. Mehta's SPANISH WISH 8/2, Blythe .. 3
Mr. Eve's Gay Day 7/7 (car. 7/8) M. Hoyt 4

Did not run; Pollux 9/1; Nijinski 7/3 and Almeida 7/3.

Won by neck, 1 length, and a short-head.

Time: 1min. 16secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 69 for win; Rs. 35/8, and Rs. 26 for places.

Second Tote paid Rs. 43/8 for win; Rs. 23/8 and Rs. 14/8 for places.

Trainer: J.E. Malone.

9th Race (6-0 p. m.)

THE VISITORS' PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Mr. N. Begmahomed's GREAT PEARL 7/9, Marrable 1
H.E. the Viceroy's HONEYDEW 8/0, A.C. Walker 2
Mr. V. Rosenthal's CRYPTOGRAM 7/7, McCarthy 3
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's D'Artagnan 9/0, Obaid 4

Did not run; Essexbrook 8/9.

Won by 1 length, 7 lengths and 3 lengths.

1st Tote paid Rs. 83 for win; Rs. 26, Rs. 87 and Rs. 35 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 34 for win; Rs. 14/8, Rs. 30 and Rs. 18 for places.

Trainer: A.T. Harrison.

10th Race (6-30 p. m.)

THE VISITORS' PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III

Mr. W. M. Somasundaram's FORS ABBEY 6/12, McCarthy 1
H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's LITTLE ROCK 7/11, Dillon .. 2
Mr. V.L. Govindraj and Capt. M.R. D'Arcy's HELEN'S GLORY 7/12, H. Black 3
Mr. Eve's KNOCKDON 9/1, Brace 4

Did not run: Complet 8/13; Mahalakshmi 8/3; Captain Desmond 8/1; and Eagle's Prey 7/12.

Won by 2-1/2 lengths, 1-1/2 lengths and 3 lengths.

Time: 1min. 49-2/5secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 83/8 for win; Rs. 21, Rs. 57/8 and Rs. 18 for places.

Favourite: Cymro.

Trainer: K.M. Khan.

FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPS PICKETED

Police Watch Without Interfering

SHEIKHUPURA, Sept. 6.

On the ground that the cloth merchants have broken the pledge given by them to the Congressites some time back, picketing of the foreign cloth shops was started here this morning by Swami Anand Singh, a wealthy landlord and Balwantrai son of a cloth merchant. All the shopkeepers closed their shops and the police who watched from a distance did not interfere.

In the evening another batch paraded through the bazar shouting slogans. No arrests have been made.—A. P.

JAILED FOR PUSHING WIFE INTO CANAL

MULTAN, Sept. 6.

Judgement has been pronounced in the case in which the wife of Lala Lachmandas, Sanitary Inspector, Multan Municipality, is said to have been pushed into a canal by her husband and mother-in-law in order to get rid of her as she, it is alleged, was not liked by either.

Lachmandas has been sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and his mother till the rising of the court and a fine of Rs. 500 which if realised will be payable to Mst. Ishwardevi (daughter-in-law) or in default to one year's imprisonment.—A.P.

SIR AKBAR BACK IN HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Sept. 6.

Sir Akbar Hydari accompanied by Lady Hydari arrived here this morning from Bombay.

Sir Akar Hyari's stay will be very brief as, according to present arrangements he proposes to sail for England on September 23.

During his stay, it is understood, he will be occupied mainly in preparing the budget for the next Fasli year which commences on October 6.—A.P.

Nathiagali, Sept. 6.—His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Lady Griffith returned here from Peshawar to-day.—A.P.

CLUB-SWINGING FOR 77 HOURS

Shikari Breaks World Record Of 76 Hours And 25 Minutes

ENDURANCE TEST

Huge Crowds Cheer New Champion on His Remarkable Feat.

Mr. Ali Husain Shikari a Member of the Bombay Muslim Society Volunteer corp has broken the World's Record of Non Stop Club Swinging by 35 minutes having swung the Clubs uninterruptedly for full 77 hours. The World's Record being 76 hours and 25 minutes.

The finish of the demonstration took place on Saturday at 4 p.m. For the whole day a huge Cosmopolitan crowd greeted the champion on his persereence, prodigious demonstration and marvellous show of endurance. It is estimated that some 50,000 men visited the spot to witness this feat.

On the repeated demand of the public after it was announced that the World's record had been broken the swinging was stopped just at 4 p.m. and many Doctors examined Mr. Shikari and declared that his heart was sound and general condition perfectly good.

Many prominent citizen and the members of the Committee were also present at the finish.

Afterwards a Meeting of Club Swinging Committee was held under the Presidentship of Mr. B. N. Karanjia the ex-President of Indian Merchants Chambers, at 6-30 p.m. in Muzaffarabad Hall the same evening (2nd September 1933) which unanimously resolved to form a Purse Committee consisting of the organiser and wellwishers with Dr. M. C. Jovle the Mayor of Bombay as the President to collect Funds for Mr. Shikari.

It is hoped that the Bombay Citizens, the Promotors and wellwishers of sports will generously subscribe to this Fund.

The Committee paid tributes to Mr. Allarakhia Abba alias Alaya Seth for his untiring efforts and valuable help to make this demonstration a success.

Messrs. Haji Noormahomed Ahmed Mirza Akhtarhusain Advocate and T. H. Sarkari spoke of several minutes giving a brief account of the whole demonstration and thanked for the services rendered by the Volunteers of Bombay Muslim Society and other workers and appealed for the Fund. In conclusion the President made appropriate remarks about this great achievement of Mr. Shikari and thanked Mr. Alarakhia Abba for his keen interest and also appealed to help the purse committee.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULT

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.

In the Northern Section, Third Division of the League, Rochdale beat Hartlepools by three to nil.

Swadeshi Hand-Maid Of Swaraj

It Is Creed Of Entire World, And Why Should India Alone Lag Behind Asks Mrs. Hansa Mehta

A largely attended meeting of students and others was held on Wednesday evening at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road.

In the absence, through indisposition, of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. K. Natarajan, was voted to the chair.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta addressing the gathering said that Swadeshi stood for two things to her-self-respect and self-reliance. It was the cread of the entire world and England herself clung fast to the slogan of 'Swadeshi', and why, she asked, should Indians alone lag behind.

SELF-RESPECT COUNTS.

When students had approached her with the complaint that there were many barriers before them in practising Swadeshism. She had told them that self-respect counted for much and without it one could not command respect from others. If they were not going to buy their own things nobody else would and if they preferred foreign articles instead it meant the starvation of their own people.

Proceeding she said that in 1921 when the spirit of 'Swadeshi" was at its height several had subscribed their signatures to become members of the Swadeshi League. Now, she deplored, most of them have gone back on their word.

Concluding Mrs. Mehta appealed to the students to organise themselves, strive to bring into closer and closer contact the producers and the consumers, and devote at least an hour daily to this task.

ONLY WAY TO SWARAJ.

Miss Sofia Somji speaking next pointed out how Swadeshism alone must work out their salvation. It was the most potent remedy in their political emancipation. But if they have failed so far in their efforts in this direction it was because they failed to carry out the edicts of Mahatma Gandhi. Neither lathies, bullets nor ordinances could prevent them from doing their bit for Swadeshi for truly it was the only way to Swaraj.

CONGRESS NOT COMMUNAL.

It was, she continued, wrong to say that the Congress was a Hindu organisation for the very name. The Indian National Congress set their doubts at rest. The Muslims were not foreigners, as some regarded themselves, but were part and parcel of the Congress.

In conclusion she appealed to the students in general to see that every little homstead used as much Khaddar as possible.

"HANDMAID OF SWARAJ."

"Swadeshi is the handmaid of Swaraj; each without the other is an impossibility," had been the words once expressed by Acharya P.C. Ray. So said Mr. Maitra in rising to speak. He had found that the educated community of Bengal were almost invariably using Swadeshi goods, but in Bombay, it was a shame to see that foreign goods were pouring in. He asked whether Bombay was in slumbers after their last short-lived fight, and why it was that Swaraj seemed to recede further and further from us. The reason, he pointed out, lay in their not taking it to their heart and doing their utmost to advance Swadeshism. He urged that, not a pice should be allowed to leave the country hereafter.

Miss Masani and Mr. Benegal also spoke.

PLEA FOR ORGANISATION.

The President in his address recounting his many experiences in European countries said that while the spirit of Swadeshism seemed almost to ebb away in India, people in Europe were evincing extreme admiration for the man called Mahatma Gandhi, who was fasting for the sake of India. That name was held there with unspeakable affection and reverence. He stressed that what India required was proper organisation like that displayed by every nation and this was in the hands of the rising generation, namely the students.

If one travelled by an Italian or German boat, for instance, one would find that nothing foreign was used on board even down to a lump of sugar.

'THE QUEEN OF MUSIC'

(Contributed).

Miss Jaddanbai, the talented artiste from Calcutta, of gramophone fame, has been in Bombay for some time in connection with Indian Talkies.

Jaddanbai needs no introduction as she is already known in India as a reputed songstress who is much honoured in all Native States as well as in Bengal, U.P. and Punjab. She is the recipient of various kinds of awards from the Princes and other leading citizens of this country.

At one of the musical congregations held recently at Lahore, in presence of distinguished men and women, inclusive of the Ex-Governor of Punjab, Lady Shafi, and Begum Shah Nawaz, Miss Jaddanbai had the honour of being called the "Queen of Music." Indeed she is worthy of that honour for her advanced knowledge in Oriental and Classical Music. She is the disciple of late Bhayya Saheb Ganpatrao Scindia, brother of H. H. Late Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, and of Mchideen-Kan, the famous Musician of the North.

She is giving a concert to-day (Wednesday) at the Royal Opera House at 9-30 p.m.

NO *Home* SHOULD EVER BE WITHOUT LISTERINE

Have you tried Listerine Tooth Paste? You will be surprised at its quick cleansing action and its remarkably refreshing taste. Best of all you will like its low price.

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LISTERINE
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KILLS 200,000,000 GERMS IN 15 SECONDS

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1933

POLICE RULE IN 1932

In his Annual Report for 1932, the Inspector-General of Police speaks fanatically of the Ordinances, owing to which the Congress movement, he claims, never acquired "any momentum," and the "enthusiasm at first engendered very soon evaporated." While it may be that the Ordinances played a great part in damping the ardour of the people for the Civil Disobedience movement, it is not true that everything became quiet very soon. The Police were helped in their campaign the Report states both, by the Ordinances and the Press Act, which made it possible for them to take "firm and concerted action" to "eradicate Congress activities throughout the Presidency." Everything was thus banned and all outward manifestations of the movement were suppressed for the moment, though the Congress continued to function secretly.

We do not know whether secret organisation is preferred by the Police to open defiance of the Ordinance rule, but the only result of their vigorous activities was to induce the Congress workers to carry on their activities underground. The Report admits that the work of ferreting out the Congress activities was not a very easy task, for "Congress bulletins and unauthorised leaflets continued to be distributed for some time" as it was difficult to trace their origin. In Bombay, at least, they continued to be sold publicly until Gandhiji's fiat, though we were often told by the C.I.D. that they had, at last, succeeded in finding the Press and the persons that printed them!

It must be admitted that in the City of Bombay, we did not see, those vigorous, and in fact, brutal methods of dispersing crowds which obtained in Kaira and Ahmedabad last year. With the departure of Mr. G. S. Wilson and the arrival of Sir Patrick Kelly there was a welcome end to the lathi charges for which Azad Maidan had become too notorious. Perhaps, the lack of enthusiasm to which the Report refers was largely due to the new methods inaugurated at least in this City. Those spectacular Police charges on the Maidan did more to enlist new sympathy for the Congress than anything else. It is easier to suppress "subversive movements" with subtle and gentler, but more effective methods, than by lathi charges. We hope the lesson will not be lost on the Inspector-General of Police, though he is an enthusiastic upholder of the "firm action rendered possible by the Ordinances."

The Report makes special mention of the Movement in the North Kanara District, and it is apparent the storm centre has now moved from Districts like Kaira and Surat to the southernmost point of the Presidency. The movement in Kanara was the result of sheer desperation, engendered by the hopeless economic depression to which the people became a prey. We have frequently dealt with the question and we need not repeat our arguments, but we are reluctant to give credence to the charges made against the people of Kanara who are usually law-abiding, poor and chronically depressed owing to the absence of any industry, except the agricultural one. Here again, we believe that, if the Government had tried to remedy the grievances of the people, they would not have had to inflict such sufferings on them.

Wanted : All-Round Protection

Textile millowners will do well to note and appreciate betimes the growing opposition to the high and continued measure of protection that is being accorded to Indian cotton goods at the expense of the consumer and without corresponding protection to the cotton grower. Government's Cotton Protection Bill called forth very keen opposition in the Assembly from various interests more or less affected by the measure.

The millowners should beware of relying too much on the hope that, at least for the sake of Britain, the Government would consent to levy heavy duties on Japanese goods and as a consequence fairly heavy duties on Lancashire goods. What Lancashire wants is low general duties in India and high discriminatory duties against Japan. But if for any reason the millowners accept such a selfish scheme, the public will never allow it as it will cause on the whole a set-back to the Swadeshi movement. It will also considerably reduce India's exports of cotton to Japan without making it easier for the Indian mills to absorb any part of the unexported surplus.

Those who opposed the Bill in the Assembly, or supported it with reservation, sought to safeguard various interests such as the consumer, the cotton grower, the handloom weaver and Labour. Now, it is not impossible to reconcile all these interests with those of the millowners. In fact they are all indigenous interdependent interests which ought to be adjusted equitably. The consumer has cheerfully borne heavy tax burdens before for the sake of his Swadeshi ideal and will continue to do so if the ideal is fully safeguarded. Efficient labour is in the last analysis the best protection and the millowners should lose no time in increasing the efficiency of its workmen by raising their wages and otherwise.

The interests of the handloom weaver can best be protected, not by removing the duty on foreign yarn, but by levying a higher duty on foreign piecegoods than on foreign yarn. The handloom weaver should also realise that the public can no longer tolerate the use of foreign yarn. As regards the cotton grower, he needs protection just as the millowners do. What is wanted is a scheme of progressively higher duties on foreign cotton, yarn and piecegoods. It would be most selfish for the millowners to demand protection for yarn and piecegoods without conceding it to cotton.

Cent Per Cent Swadeshi

Late in 1933 the Government of India have published the Indian Insurance Year Book for the year 1932, which gives figures only for the year 1931. Those who are responsible for the belated publication might take their responsibilities and the public a little more seriously and be more up-to-date in their work.

Belated as the report is, it contains a good deal of information which will be helpful to every-one interested in Indian Insurance. The total new life assurance business effected in 1931 was worth 26 2/3 crores of rupees as against 27 1/2 crores in 1930. The reduction was due evidently to the general depression in the country. But it is very encouraging to note that despite the reduction, in the total new business, the share of the Indian companies increased from 15 2/3 crores in 1930 to 17 crores in 1931. This is obviously due to the Swadeshi movement which was intensive in the year 1931.

Swadeshi Insurance began several years ago and its total progress may be gauged from the fact that of the life assurance business worth 168 crores in force at the end of the year 1931, business worth 94 crores was with the Indian companies. These are certainly encouraging figures and should hearten workers for Swadeshi in Insurance. They should not rest content till all new Insurance business is placed with Indian companies. Indeed so far as business other than life Insurance is concerned, the position is not yet quite satisfactory. For we find that out of the 2 1/2 crores of net premium income of all Insurance companies doing business other than life assurance during 1931, the Indian companies share was only 3/5 crore. It is up to Indian General Insurance companies to make much bigger efforts hereafter to extend their business. Cent per cent Swadeshi should be the slogan in every kind of business.

Press Views

Government's Duty

Peace is the breath of Mahatmaji's nostrils. Dicipline is his second nature. Defiance of law is not in his grain. When, therefore, he revolts against the present system of administration he does it with the greatest reluctance and in the supreme interests of humanity and of social stability. To force on him a fighting programme in the circumstances is bound to prove a disaster to the Government themselves. Mahatma Gandhi is a great force against violence and terrorism. His statement has placed on the Government a responsibility which they must face courageously and in a statesman-like manner. What is required is that they must give up their non-co-operating and defiant attitude.—"Advance."

Rain Of Death

We have been told that bombing from the air is the most humane method of punishing tribesmen on the Frontier. Painless killing of animals is also advertised to possess the same virtue. Ninety bombs in all were rained on the poor village of Kotkai whose offence was that it was situated in an inaccessible plaee and it refused to surrender a political refugee. The devastation wrought has not induced the Khan of Kotkai to surrender the wanted man and hence the bombing, so far as practical results are concerned, has proved fruitless. As regards the operations being humane, Mr. Tottenham stated in the Assembly on Friday, that "the village presented a deserted appearance when bombing took place." So would, we presume, a suburb of London on a wintry night.—"Hindustan Times."

Not Possible To-day.

If the scheme of individual civil disobedience, which was placed before the country a month ago, cannot in the present conditions lead India even to the humbler goal of political Swaraj, it is infinitely less capable of leading to that complete reconstruction of society which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has in view. From this point of view the no-rent campaign undoubtedly stood on a somewhat different footing, but the experience of the last twenty months was hardly needed to show that the conditions for a successful no-rent campaign did not exist when it was started, and that they do not exist to-day. Any talk of mass action, as distinguished from the expression of mass opinion, is premature to-day and can only provoke reactions calculated to put back the hands of the clock. No one can fail to see that this has happened already. Here as elsewhere the hopes of the future lie only in a change of methods.—"Tribune."

A Just Claim

A Reuter's message stated that the National Joint Council has decided to ask Sir Samuel Hoare to receive a joint deputation which will urge compensation for those acquitted in appeal in the Meerut conspiracy case and the immediate release of those whose sentences have been reduced. Justice demands that those who had to suffer the agony of an extraordinarily prolonged trial and were acquitted by the highest court of appeal in India, should be compensated for the cruel suffering and loss they have undergone. As for those whose sentences have been reduced, no harm can come if in their case justice is tempered with mercy, in view of the fact that they have been in custody for a pretty long time. The improvement in the political and economic situation in India, to which references have been made both by the Secretary of State and the Viceroy in their recent utterances, will justify an act of clemency in the matter.—"Leader."

Grabbing Aden

So long as the Government of India remained "a subordinate branch" of the British Government, it did not matter who administered Aden. In fact, it was advantageous to ask the Government of India to do so, as Aden was a losing concern, while policy could be dictated from Whitehall. But that arrangement cannot continue when India is becoming slowly responsible for its own government. In their anxiety to grab Aden, they do not even mind the loss of Rs. 20 lakhs a year involved in the process. The Council of State has passed the moderately worded resolution of Sir Phiroze Sethna for perpetuating the 'status quo', where by His Majesty's Government will continue to be responsible for the military and political administration of Aden and the Government of India for the civil administration of the colony. Are the Government of India prepared to accept the resolution—"Hindustan Times."

APPALLING SUICIDAL RELAPSE.

Aerial Bombing Condemned By All Civilised Countries

By RAMAN K. DESAI, B.Sc. (London), Bar-at-Law.

We are now assured with the finality of a Viceregal utterance that it is valid, both under international law and the conscience of humanity, to bomb to dust the dwellings of a people who give shelter to a few men whose previous activities lead us to believe that their present ones are dangerous to the peace of some of our allied tribes.

It would, therefore, be in order for Hitler to bomb London which harboured, and an ancient English University which the other day conferred an honour on a Semitic individual named Einstein, whose previous activities based on the precepts of a non-Aryan Galilean made him a pacifist, social democrat and who was otherwise known to be dangerous to civilisation.

Were they Englishmen then, or a race different in temper though the name survives, who sheltered some Italians against the might of Austria and refused to surrender the accomplice of Orsini who attempted to assassinate Napoleon III?

TRADITIONS OF SAVAGERY.

As to the humanity of such action a very gallant officer who served in the Boer War and the Great War, but who resigned his commission in the Air Force over this method of punishment in vogue in Baghdad wrote:

"He was aghast to learn on further inquiry that air bomb in Iraq was, more or less, the equivalent of a police truncheon at home. It was a horrible idea and in his private opinion, work in which no one with a moral standard should be asked to engage. In declared war, or in the case of open rebellion, no objection could possibly be advanced, but the indiscriminate bombing of a populace without power of selecting the real culprits and with the liability of killing women and children was the nearest thing to wanton slaughter which he had come across since the massacre at Dijon in 1914,..... So he ventured on a mild remonstrance.....in his opinion, direct action by aeroplanes on indirect information by unreliable informants, whose interest it might be to vilify the Sheik, was a species of oppression."

In one such action taken on behalf of the ally, King Feisal, aeroplane photographs revealed tracks of camels "traced in ever-narrowing circles as the wretched beasts, weakened by wounds and loss of blood, ran round and round until they dropped."

MASSACRE OF NON-COMBATANTS.

It is a mistaken belief that men at all times have used all available weapons in warfare. Plato in his laws of war lays down that fruit trees should not be injured and houses and temples are not to be destroyed. The Greeks gave up the use of poisoned arrows and Dumdum bullets once used against Afridis were banned ever after. Civilised

(Continued on Next Page)

Frankly Speaking

WILL GOVERNMENT HEED ?

We fully endorse the statement issued by a number of prominent persons on the treatment of prisoners in the Andamans.

Their demand for a searching inquiry into the circumstances that led to the death of three hunger-strikers is quite legitimate and expresses the feeling of the whole country.

Equally legitimate is the demand for the redress of all the grievances of the prisoners that led to the hunger-strike. The strike was called off, it is generally believed, only because Government assured the prisoners that they would remove all the grievances.

But it appears that so far they have only partially fulfilled their promise. They certainly owe an explanation to the public in the matter.

It is distressing to learn that a fresh batch of about twenty political prisoners has just been sent from Bengal to the Andamans. The people should not cease their agitation till Government stop using the island as a penal settlement for Indian prisoners.

PROTECT KHADI !

The Assembly referred Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh's Khadi Protetion Bill to a Select Committee for consideration. We are surprised that it should have been received in a hostile spirit by the spokesman of the Bombay Millowners' Association and some of the Provincial Governments.

Most of the arguments trotted out by Mr. H. P. Mody do not bear any serious examination. Millowners are not the people to be influenced by public opinion, except when they want protection at the expense of the country.

The Congress and the millowners have come to an understanding that the latter should not manufacture khadi and label it as such, to mislead buyers into the belief that they were actually buying the handspun and hand-woven article.

We are not satisfied with Sir Joseph Bhore's suggestion to make the Act applicable by a Government notification. The prejudice of officials and Government against Khadi is political and must be removed.

JUSTICE FOR WIDOWS.

We do not know why Mr. Harbilas Sarda's Bill for fixing the amount of maintenance to Hindu widows should be circulated for eliciting opinion and thus delayed. The matter is a simple one and has been awaiting justice too long.

The sufferings of Hindu widows have reached the limit, but Hindu society is incapable of doing much for them.

We are aware that orthodoxy will hold up its hands in horror at the very idea of giving sufficient maintenance to Hindu widows, and would rather not be bound by any particular law but be left to itself.

It is not a question of favour, but bare justice. At present a Hindu widow has to be entirely dependent on the good-will of her husband's relations. She barely gets enough to maintain herself.

This must cease, if Hindu society wants to advance.

SUFFERINGS OF NORTH KANARA

We are afraid it will take a great deal to convince the public that it is absolutely essential to make the North Kanara District suffer more than it has already done.

Mr. Bell's recital of facts must be one-sided and at best, it was an official version. The people in North Kanara District are extremely docile. They are not the monsters they are painted to be.

One has only to refer to the Police Report of the Presidency for last year to be convinced that the people of Kanara are extremely peaceful by nature, and that they were driven into a position by economic necessity, which even the Government admit was very grave.

Where is the sense then in continuing the punitive police any longer, now that the position is quiet, according to Mr. Bell? Why again, is a whole population in the two Talukas compelled to refuse to pay taxes? For the very simple reason that they had no money.

OUR CRIMINAL SUBURBS.

The report of the I. G., Police, for the Bombay Presidency for the year 1932, the political aspect of which we deal with in our leading article, shows that as regards ordinary crime there was some rise, perhaps due to the poverty of the people, owing to abnormal conditions obtaining throughout the period.

Still the Presidency's reputation is not very bad, for the incidence of cognizable crime in 1931 was 2.20, as against 1.04 in Madras and 3.66 in the North Western Province per thousand.

Bombay Suburban District, the report mentions, continues to be the most criminal district in the Presidency.

The people of Ratnagiri are the best behaved in the whole Presidency.

Readers' Views

A WORD TO OUR LEGISLATORS

From "Aden-Born."

Perhaps by the time these lines appear in print you may have had an opportunity of airing your views in the Assembly, concerning the separation of Aden. Perhaps you have been presented with a "prima facie" case in favour of separation. But do you consider for one moment:—

1. That Aden owes its very commercial life blood to Indian capital, Indian labour and enterprise?

2. That to try to shelve the claim of the people, both of Aden and of India on the plea of a mythical impracticability to fit Aden into the Indian Federal constitution is tantamount to an unconscionable breach of trust?

3. That the hypocritical cant of altruism affected by the Colonial Office in saving India 20 lakhs of rupees yearly by depriving her of the Aden administration is but a camouflage to devour the food that has been cooked ready for them at the cost of crores of Indian money and years of Indian toil?

4. That the transference of the military and political control of Aden was but a ruse in the diplomatic game of ultimately relegating Indians of Aden to the unenviable position they enjoy in the other colonies?

5. That the Imperial Government is aiming at toppling down the commercial edifice of Aden in their quest for Imperial overlordship?

6. That your colleagues at the Council of State have, at best, assumed a compromising attitude in respect of Aden by allowing an attempt to perpetuate the military and political control of Aden under the Imperial Government while they ought legitimately to belong to the people of India?

7. That it behoves you, in your sense of fairness to your countrymen, to see that, not only is the transference of Aden abandoned once for all, but that the military and political control are restored to the Government of India?

"Times'" Huge Joke !

From B. F. Bharucha.

To-day's "Times" contains a two-column contribution from "An Indian Political Correspondent" (!). Its flaring headline is: "Through Nationalist Eyes"—and yet, the views conveyed therein are anything but Nationalist!

One wonders, whether the said Indian Political Correspondent has his abode in the "Times" Building! And whether he is in close touch with the "Times" men at Simla, Delhi and London! Obviously, this weekly political stew is brewed and boiled by White hands, and follows the recipe prescribed from the hoary hill-tops!

In any case, to represent or style the article as one coming from a Nationalist pen is a huge joke of the local "Times"!

Non-Brahmin Youth Conference

From Jayram Jadhav.

Will the General Secretary answer the following:—

(1) How many members were originally in the Reception Committee?

(2) How many of them were present when the President of the Conference was elected?

(3) How many of them had been asked to pay fees and how many refused or failed to pay?

(4) How many of the original members had been suspended and how many of them have been informed of it?

(5) How many of the original members now remain on the Reception Committee?

(6) What are the functions and powers of the R.C. and the Working Committee respectively?

(7) Is the Working Committee competent to suspend members of the R.C.?

(8) Were any members asked an explanation about their alleged insidious propaganda before the unwise step of their suspension was taken?

(9) Can this high-handed and preposterous action of the General Secretary be called "team work" and "co-operation," for which he is shouting from house tops?

(10) Is the Conference meant for the General Secretary and the Working Committee or for the non-Brahmin youths?

(11) Is it a fact that originally there were 84 members on the R. C. and now only 4 or 5 of them are trying to stage the much-advertised farcical Conference?

LALBAUG MARKET

From Mr. Meyer Nissim.

As my name has appeared in your columns in connection with the attempt to persuade the old tenants of the Mohammedi Market to return to the stalls that they once occupied, I feel it my duty to let you know that I have resigned from the Conciliation Committee.

When Messrs. Wadia, Karanjia and myself were appointed as a Committee to bring about a settlement, we were promised that leaders with influence as well as others interested in the matter would assist us with their full co-operation. It was on this understanding that I, for one, consented to serve on the Committee. I much regret to have to say that such co-operation has not been forthcoming. The dispute is purely a private one, i.e., between a landlord (the owner of the market) and his tenants. But unfortunately we found ourselves in a situation in which both the disputants did not figure in the picture. Some explanation of what, I mean by this is necessary.

It is true that the landlord told us that we could act as we thought fit but he has all along kept himself in the back-ground and left us to deal with his friends on the one hand and his tenants on the other. We could not get into touch with the former tenants with the exception of one important man whom we managed to interview in his own chawl after much difficulty and perseverance. We could not negotiate with the tenants because those who could have brought us into contact with them would not or could not do so.

Apart from the difficulty of getting into contact with the tenants, I felt that no progress was possible unless the landlord was prepared actively to associate himself with us for coming to an understanding with those who after all, were his tenants and whom, as such, he knew personally for a number of years. As I have already said, the dispute is between a landlord and his tenants. Our first objective therefore was to secure an atmosphere which would be conducive to conciliation and as a condition precedent to the securing of such atmosphere one of my colleagues and myself came to the conclusion that, pending our efforts to bring about a settlement, the Municipal authorities should be requested to stay their hands in the matter of pending prosecutions and refraining from launching fresh ones.

Recently however other complications have arisen and as, also, the Municipal authorities have, in my opinion, made the task of conciliation impossible by proceeding with their policy of wholesale prosecutions, I came to the conclusion that I could serve no useful purpose by continuing as a member of the Committee. Therefore after giving the matter my very anxious and careful consideration, I have withdrawn from the Committee.

Parents Look Ahead!

The selection by Imperial Airways of three Indians to be trained in administrative work and posted as Officers-in-Charge of stations on their line and the recent extension of airways are only the fore-runners of a vast network of air-routes that will be operating within a few years.

This will throw a fresh line of employment in this country, a line of employment which will be accepted as lucrative when compared with other avenues and at present uncrowded. To what extent Indians will derive the benefit of this employment depends upon the availability in this country of qualified Indian pilots and Indian Ground Engineers.

The Government of India's attitude of encouragement of Indian pilots and Indian Ground Engineers should ward off any uncertainty that may exist in the minds of parents or guardians of prospective pilots and ground engineers regarding the future of their wards and with the element of adventure that is always present in flying and so readily appeals to youth, one expects to see in the years to come a vast number of Indians being absorbed in this line. But it is for parents and guardians to look ahead!

C. D. Movement Still Alive!

Politicals, If Released May Participate, Says Home Secretary In "Elders"

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

That correspondence regarding the sale of Indian silver for the payment of United States war debt should be laid on the table was the text of first of the three non-official resolutions moved by Mr. Mathra Prasad Mehrotra in the Council of State to-day.

SILVER SALE TO AMERICA

Mr. Mathra Prasad Mehrotra moved the first resolution about silver sale to America raised three points, namely, whether the Government of India or the Standing Finance Committee was consulted before the sale, what was the constitutional position of the transaction on the eve of the introduction of new reforms and lastly, what was the price paid to India and whether it was fair according to market rate. He referred to a press interview of Sir George Schuster on June 11 to the effect that the Government of India had no correspondence so far on the subject. Even on the 13th Mr. Chamberlain told the House of Commons that no decision had yet been reached about the payment.

From these facts, added Mr. Mehrotra, it was evident that there could not possibly have been any correspondence till the very last stage and that the whole transaction was settled over the head of the Government of India by the great autocrat at Whitehall.

The most unfortunate part of the transaction was that the seller, who disposed of silver was not consulted in fixing the price at which silver should be sold. This was a most extraordinary and unheard of decision.

PAID CRORE LESS.

Proceeding Mr. Mehrotra, quoting what he called a great authority, asserted that the price paid to India for entire silver was one crore less, i.e., she was paid 2 crores and 12 lakhs, whereas it actually cost three crores and 12 lakhs according to the prevailing market rate. On such vital questions correspondence, if any, ought not to be confidential and people were anxious to know the real position. He, therefore, hoped that the Government would publish the entire correspondence.

"CLEAR BREACH OF TRUST."

Mr. Jagdish Bannerji said that when Government had not refuted allegations against them about this silver deal, it was most natural that suspicion should be brewing in the country about the loss of one crore to India. It was meet and proper that Government must exonerate themselves of the charge that there was a clear breach of trust inasmuch as the British Government had no right to make difference of one crore in this shady transaction. He hoped that Government would make full disclosure of all facts and figures as it had cast a slur on the 'bonafides' of the British Government.

TAYLOR EXPLAINS.

Mr Taylor, Finance Secretary, said that it was perfectly correct that at the time the Finance Member gave an inetrview to the press on the 10th, or 11th June, there were no negotiations on the subject with the Government of India. At the time the question at issue was not of token payment but it was whether the British Government would pay to the Government of the United States at all. No Government in the world could possibly consult a legislative body, which met at intervals or the Standing Finance Committee, which was scattered all over India. This was a function which not only the Government of India but every Government must reserve for its executive. Government had been selling silver since 1927 and they were prepared to allow their general policy to be attacked and defend it, but individual transactions must be within the province of executive.

As for the publication of the correspondence, Mr. Taylor said that it would be impossible to publish them as those documents related not only to the Secretary of State and the Government of India but to several other countries Such a course of action would expose attitude of foreign and friendly Governments at time of negotiations and no Government in the world would accept it.

Mr Mehrotra withdrew the resolution.

RELEASE POLITICALS.

Mr. Mehrotra moving the next resolution urged the release of political prisoners and detenus not guilty of committing acts of moral turpitude or violence in order to create an atmosphere of goodwill for the successful working of the reforms. He said that mass civil disobedience had been withdrawn and it was a great mistake to keep the prisoners in jail.

Mr. Vijay Kumar Basu did not agree with the mover that the release of prisoners would create great healthy atmosphere for the working of reforms. On the contrary, there were people who thought that if people who were now in jail were released they would break reforms. Authors of the movement had made no declaration of abandoning it.

Mr. Hossain Imam supporting the resolution on grounds of equity and economy cited cases in which conviction in the lower courts had been quashed by High Courts. The movement was on the wane and release would not redound to the discredit of the Government.

PICKETING MENACE.

Sir N. Choksy referred to the picketing menace in Bombay and expressed the opinion that Government should not release the prisoners.

C. D. STILL ALIVE!

Mr. Hallett, Home Secretary, replying to the debate on behalf of the Government reiterated Government's policy by referring to the Secretary of State's statement that Government must have convincing reasons that the release of prisoners would not be followed by a revival of civil disobedience. The movement was not entirely dead and was still alive. "What was the guarantee that if prisoners were leased they would not participate in the movement?" he asked.

Proceeding Mr. Hallett quoted figures to show how recently the total number of prisoners held in jails all over India had come down to very small numbers and considering the population of provances of India figures worked out at an infinitecimal percentage.

Mr. Mehrotra asked permission of the Chair to delete "detenus" from the resolution.

Sir Fazli Hussain felt that while the mover himself had condemned civil disobedienve in principle and in action whether mass or individual, he should have been perfectly satisfied with the figures given by the Home Secretary. As soon as the Government felt that movement had practically failed it began to consult local governments suggesting the advisibility of seeing whether those poor victims or others could not be released without peace in the country in any way suffering.

REJECTED.

He asked the House to reject the resolution and prove its 'bona fides' that in tackling political problems of India it was going on the right track.

The resolution was rejected without division.

On the suggestion of the Chair Mr. Hossain Imam moved his resolution urging the reduction of strength of the provincial cadre of the I.C.S. and the removal of certain discriminations, which will be discussed on 11th.

The Council adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

3500 UNEMPLOYED IN MODEL MILLS

Labour Dispute Takes Serious Turn In Nagpur

Mr. R. S. Rulker President Nagpur Textile Union, writes:—The problem of Industrial Labour in Nagpur is assuming a very serious turn. Already there are about 3,500 unemployed workers of the Model Mills. The Model Mill has been closed down for the last three months. The dislocation of trade and business which must have followed the closing of the Model Mill can easily be imagined. The misery and hardships which the workers have undergone is undescribable.

DRASTIC CUTS

Trouble [illegible] the Empress Mills. The 14 p.c. wage cut coupled with the abolition of regularity bonus was unacceptable to the Model Mill Workers. The Model Mills could not be run on this heavy wage cut. Was it then possible that the Empress Mill Workers would accept this wage cut? Most of the Empress Mill Workers had committed themselves to the non-acceptance of 14 p.c. wage cut. Still the Empress Mills Authorities did not read the signs of the time. Probably the Empress Mills had no free hand in the Matter. The Bombay Millowners Association had tied the hands of the Empress Mills! A distinguished citizen of Nagpur like Dr. Khare, has passed a verdict in favour of the Union, as against the Model Mill.

It is up to Sir Nowroji Sakalatavala, the chairman of the Tata Sons, who are the Agents of the Empress Mills, and Sir Sorabji Mehta, the sympathetic Manager of the Empress Mills, to bring their influence to bear upon the Model Mills to arrive at an settlement.

DISARMAMENT PARLEYS

Full Cabinet Meets To Consider Outstanding Problems

RUGBY, Sept. 5.

The Cabinet to-day sat for four hours beginning in the morning and resuming in the afternoon. There was practically full attendance. It is understood that foreign affairs and disarmament were principal subjects under examination.

The Prime Minister who presided afterwards left on a visit to the King and Queen at Balmoral.

It is expected that Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Captain Anthony Eden will go to Paris late in this month for conversations with the French Government on various points which arose at the Disarmament Conference during the first reading of the British Draft Convention.

Mr. Norman Davis, the United States Delegate to the Conference will be in London to-morrow and will see Sir John Simon at the Foreign Office.—B. O. W.

CONVICTION FOR C. D NO MISCONDUCT

Patna Bar Council Tribunal Exonerates Advocate

PATNA, Sept. 6.

Whether a conviction under Section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act in connection with civil disobedience amounts to misconduct so as to bring an advocate within the disciplinary action of the High Court was an important question which came up the other day before the Bar Council Tribunal constituted by the Chief Justice of the Patna High Court to consider the case of Singheswar Prosad who has served one year's rigorous imprisonment under that Section.

The Tribunal has now reported, two of its members Messrs. Baikunthanath Mitter and Dasrath Lal holding that there was no misconduct and therefore, no disciplinary action was called for, while another member Mr. S. P. Varma holding that in view of the sentence already undergone further action was unnecessary. —A.P.

"APPALLING SUICIDAL RELAPSE"

(Continued From Previous Page)

ment have never countenanced massacre of non-combatants and poisoning of wells.

Commenting on the fact that now in many countries the study is pursued of making bombing aeroplanes guide without a pilot, poison gas in most deadly forms and pestilences methodically developed, Dean Inge remarks, "There is something radically wrong with a civilisation which can thus deliberately return to the worst tradition of savagery. Frankly I do not understand it, and I am amazed by the acquiescence of the civilised world in this appalling and suicidal relapse."

And do we really expect the injured Pathan to turn to the paths of peace and exclaim like Julian, "Thou hast conquered, O Gallilean"?

Speaking in the House of Commons on 20th March 1924 Sir John Simon said that the Manual of Military Law (1914) issued by the War Office mentioned, "The bombardment or attack by any means whatever of undefended towns, villages and buildings, whether fortified or not, is forbidden".

INHUMAN ACTION.

The Hague Convention in 1907 deliberately forbade such bombardment from balloons. "In the same way the use of bombing machines capable of flying over great distances in order that they may drop bombs from the clouds, not upon some military unit, not in order to break up a military railway, but in order to strike fear, consternation and terror in the civil population—well, whatever else you can say about it, if humanity cannot find a way of stopping it, we are as a matter of fact going back to the middle ages."

So much for the sanction of international law and humanity. Nothing has amazed me more in this sorry business than the acquiescence of Mussalmans. Are these tribesmen, like the followers of Gaffur Khan, friends of the Hindu and beyond compassion? And yet I always thought that Islam meant above all uncompromising, self-justifying liberty.

SWADESHISM AS PANACEA

Cures Many Ills In India Says Dr. Alam

KARACHI, Sept. 6.

"Communalism so long as there is strength in this frail body I will eradicate this evil from the land. Anti-communalism is my mission though a Muslim first and Muslim last yet where the country's cause is concerned I am an Indian first and last. The question whether you are a Hindu or a Muslim is like asking whether you are a father's son or a mother's son. As long as communalism prevails the country cannot be free and there will be no progress," observed Doctor Mohamud Alam in opening the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition this evening before a large audience.

Continuing Dr. Alam said: "Countries abroad were resounding with slogans to buy their own things. They were free countries who wielded the weapons of raising tariff walls for the betterment of their economic life. Added in such competitive race India has to face the world handicapped as she was in backwardness of her industrial development." Concluding Dr. Alam made a fervent appeal to Karachi to take Swadeshism which he believed would cure many ills wherefrom India is at present suffering.—A.P.

HANDING BACK OF CONGRESS HOUSE.

MADRAS, Sept. 6.

Mr. Mathuranga Mudaliar and Mr. Satyamurthi called on Mr. Abbas Ali, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at his office this afternoon in response to an intimation sent to them in connection with the handing back of the Congress House.

An inventory of moveables there is now being taken by the police.

It is understood that the building will be handed back to the trustees this evening.—A.P.

Latest British Treasury returns show that the ordinary revenue for the current financial year up to September 2 amounted to £241,157,045. At the corresponding date last year the amount stood at £235,234,766.

Ordinary expenditure up to date for the current year totalled £286,554,616, which is about £32 million less than total ordinary expenditure at the corresponding date last year.

(Continued From Col. 7.)

Hindu, a Parsi or a Christian —the mode unfortunately in vogue everywhere in India to-day.

4. To make schemes to provide for the thousand families of the helpless unemployed who, the Parsi charity organizations say, to-day are down and out and are living on charity, in spite of every wish of some of its members to work and earn.

5. To provide homes and workshops for such of our youths, boys and girls, who because of the disruption of the family system, are sometimes often thrown in the streets and take to crooked ways to support themselves.

6. To make every attemp to preserve our agricultural population in the homes where they are present and to find some ways of sending back such members of their families as have been lured down to Bombay and other cities, to their lands in villages and townlets, and set them up on their own legs to earn their own livelihood by honest agriculture, and to provide for the adequate education of their children.

TIME FOR ACTION OVERDUE.

These are some of the few ideas that for the present may suggest themselves to an ordinary man like myself. One feels quite sure that when the leaders of the community meet with an energetic secretary like Dr. Jal Balsara, who seems providentially to be meant for a post and work like this, and devise ways and means for our welfare, our community by such joint and co-operate action, may be again able to resume its old position, not only of prosperity, but of honour and prosperity.

We may each play the music we are fond of. But shall we not together try and quench the flames first? Shall we yet go on playing our own individual music whilst our Rome is burning?

Now only is the time for action, to come to the community's rescue. Nay, it is the eleventh hour.

WAKE UP, PARSIS!

Rome Is Burning: Shall We Go On With Our Music?

(By D. J. IRANI, Solicitor.)

Rome is indeed burning. I mean the Rome of our community, its prestige, its honour, its prosperity. I see angry flames shooting out and consuming its very vitals. If all my brothers and sisters could visualise the sight as I see it, they would halt with me and ask the question: 'Shall we go on with our music? Our Rome is indeed burning."

On this auspicious day I do not want to sadden a single heart. I would like to gladden one and all. But the clouds of sorrow should be removed with the vapours that cause them, ere the sun of joy could shine on us. Hence I trouble my readers with my uneasy thoughts. Hence I wish to take you by the arm and go round the burning city of our Rome.

Bear with me for a few minutes and see the havoc that has been wrought by the flames of causes both within and without our control:

PROSPERITY—A THING OF PAST.

Our prosperity is a thing of the past. Hard-hit by the economic situation, every mill that closes, every business that is liquidated, every office that is retrenched, puts heaps of wage-earners out of work and their families out in the street.

Formerly a good portion of our community was spread out in various villages and out-lying towns, settled in agriculture and in trade. The land or the business with its simple surroundings, supported the family as well as its off-shoots. For the last two generations there has been concentration in Bombay and other cities, people employing themselves in the mill industry, cotton and piece-goods business and other kindred lines. The mills have closed down, the gins and presses work at a loss, cotton merchants suffer staggering losses and the poor city employees are one by one thrown out of work. With the disruption of the old-time family system, the catastrophe is complete. On the one hand, selfishness has taken the place of self-sacrifice and mutual help, whilst, on the other, these circumstances, in the absence of plain living, have created thousands of virtual beggars in a community, which once prided itself on not having one in its midst.

LOWERED STANDARD OF CHARACTER.

Side by side with economic distress, the standard of ethics and character, which for centuries had been the pride of the community, has also been lowered in consequence of this inordinate concentration in cities, and the complete ignorance and neglect of all that made for the true Parsi character. In the absence of real knowledge of our history and traditions, our language and our ethical teachings, our fine pedigree with its heritage of fine qualities has been forgotten. We seek to preserve the pure descent and pedigree of our horses and dogs, but think nothing of our own, Eugenics teach us what pure descent and good pedigree means. Yet now with open eyes, with all the teachings of science before us, we want to throw away our glorious heritage, our character and our all, for what? Fools that we are, for a mess of pottage!

Just let us look at the columns of our newspapers, and shudder if so much sense and sensibility is left in us as a community,—at the constant reports of suicides, of the horrible reports of the cases in the criminal courts and the divorce division, at the rising curve of insanity in our community. We may have neglected our heritage, our character, but at least one thing remains, and that is our intelligence. For heaven's sake, let us use it and inquire whether we were not one and all responsible for this sorry state of affairs?

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

Now what is the remedy, and who can prescribe it and put it into effect? There is not a single individual nor a single society or association that can tackle this problem, single-handed. A united and awakened community alone can rise and put right the rudder of the ship. Scores of our societies and associations have existed and do exist, but bereft of the support of the power of purse, they can do nothing. With all good intentions they could barely exist.

Our revered trustees of the Parsi Panchayat can alone take the initial step though it may be beyond their official duties. With the authority they command, 'they alone' can call a big meeting of the real leaders of the community in co-operation with the experienced and sympathetic trustees of the big trusts that we fortunately possess.

With them, I appeal to the heads of the great families. Having seen this devastation, may I not appeal to the revered Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, Lady Ratan Tata, Mr. and Mrs. J.K. Mehta Sir Ness Wadia, Sir Cursetji Wadia, Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit, the young Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy, Sir Hormusji Adenvala, Sir Pheroze and Lady Sethna, Sir Nowroji and Lady Saklatvala, Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, Jr., Sir Byramji and Lady Jeejibhoy, Sir Shapurji and Lady Billimoria, Sir and Lady Mehta, Mr. and Mrs. H.P. Mody, Sir Jamshed Kanga, Mr. K.J. Seth, Mr. C.P. Wadia, Mr. R.P. Masani, Dr. N.A.F. Moos, Mr. Jivaji Ghandhi and a score of other leading ladies and gentlemen from within our learned profession and business-men who may have the interest of our community at heart to make a joint effort to solve this problem?

PROBLEMS TO BE TACKELD.

The problems to be tackled, though difficult of solution, can easily be suggested:—

1. To have first class boys' schools, residential as well as day schools, both in Bombay and at hill stations, 'for the preservation and development of our ingrained character and stuff', to produce fine young men who can emulate our great pioneers of only a generation ago, like Dadabhoy Nowroji, Mehta, Tata and others, rather than those whose ideal of existence is only circumscribed by the share-bazaar and the bridge-table.

2. Similarly to have up to date girls' schools and a Ladies' Model Academy to turn out future heads and mistresses of our families—proud mothers and leaders of a finer Parsi generation to come, to develop a perfect woman rather than the unknown quantities our present defective system of education produces.

3. To have say a ten-years' plan for the specialised education of those of our University graduates who have made a mark in their academical career and with a conjoint effort, to provide work for them or scope for the development of their attainments after their specialisation. For, a small community like the Parsis must themselves see to the employment of their young men before India learns that efficiency and efficiency alone should secure a post in the Government or other services or business offices, and not merely the fact that the man is a Moslem or a

(Continued in Col. 5)

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INDIAN LIFE OFFICES RECORD GOOD BUSINESS

But Government Actuary Complains Of More Lapses Of Policies In New Companies

The Actuary to the Government of India has submitted the following report on the working of the Indian Insurance Companies in 1932.

The number of companies which are subject to the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act of 1912 and the Indian Insurance Companies Act of 1928 is 282 of which 136 companies are constituted in India and 146 companies are constituted outside India. Of the 136 Indian companies, 60 are established in the Bombay Presidency, 25 in Bengal, 21 in the Madras Presidency, 14 in the Punjab, 8 in Delhi, 2 each in the Central Provinces, Ajmer and Bihar and 1 each in Burma and the United Provinces. Of the 146 non-Indian companies, 71 are constituted in the United Kingdom, 31 in the British Dominions and Colonies, 18 in the Continent of Europe, 12 in the United States of America, 9 in Japan and 5 in Java.

Most of the Indian companies carry on life assurance business only. They are 103 in number and of the remaining 33 Indian companies, 20 carry on life business along with other insurance business and 13 carry on insurance business other than life. Besides the Indian life offices, there are some pension funds, mostly connected with Government services, which are exempt from the operation of the Act and this publication contains no particulars relating to them.

NEW COMPANIES.

Since the publication of the last Year Book, 16 Indian companies have been established with the object of transacting life assurance business. Of these new companies, 5 have been established in the Bombay Presidency, 5 in Madras, 2 each in Bengal and Bihar and 1 each in the Punjab and Delhi. A large number of companies of over 10 years' standing have not yet been able to pay any dividend to their shareholders. Most of the companies of under 20 years' standing are still in a struggling state and it is therefore undesirable for any more life assurance companies to be formed, especially in view of the fact that about 50 companies have been established in the last four years. Most of the recently established companies have been started with a small amount of subscribed capital and some of them have even spent in preliminary and organisation expenses almost the whole of their paid-up capital.

DIVIDING INSURANCE BUSINESS.

Most of the Indian comanies now transact life assurance business on the scientific principle but there are still some which carry on business on the dividing plan under which the sum assured is not fixed but depends on the division of a portion of each year's premium income amongst the claims arising in that year. The main defect of dividing insurance business is that policyholders in each class are charged the same rate of premium or subscription irrespertive of their age on admission ranging even in some cases from 18 to 60 years. Business of this nature is not only unsound but is apt to lend itself to the practice of fraud on the part of policyholders and agents and later on by the company. It has been declared to be the curse of insurance enterprise in India. Before the Act of 1912 was passed there were numerous companies which transacted dividing insurance business and most of them came to grief. Of such companies which were in existence at the time of the passing of the Act the majority have disappeared and some have stopped issuing policies on the dividing plan. A few new companies have taken up this dividing insurance business and it will not be long before they realise their mistake.

The total new life assurance business (excluding business on the dividing plan) effected in India during the year 1931 amounted to 125 thousand policies assuring a sum of 26 2/3 crores and yielding a premium income of 1 2/5 crore, of which the new business done by Indian companies amounted to 97 thousand policies assuring a sum of 17 crores and having a premium income of 8/9 crore. The share of the British companies in respect of new sums assured is 3 1/3 crores, of the Dominion and Colonial companies 6 crores and of the single German company 1/3 crore. The average sum assured under the new policies issued by Indian companies is Rs. 1,764 and under those issued by non-Indian companies Rs. 3,400.

The total life assurance business effected in India and remaining in force at the end of 1931 amounted to 714 thousand policies assuring a total sum of 168 crores including reversionary bonus additions and having a premium income of 8 1/2 crores. Of this the share of Indian companies is represented by 502 thousand policies assuring a sum of 94 crores and having a premium income of 4 1/2 crores.

The total new annuity business effected during the year 1931 was for the amount of about half a lakh per annum which was equally shared by Indian and non-Indian companies. The total annuity business remaining in force at the end of that year was for the amount of 3 2/3 lakhs per annum, of which the amount payable by Indian companies was a little over one and a half lakh per annum.

INDIAN LIFE OFFICES.

The total number of Indian life offices which are subject to the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act is 123 of which 91 are proprietary and 32 mutual.

Some Indian life offices have extended their operations outside India, mostly in British East Africa and in the Near East. The total new sums assured by these offices outside India in 1931 amounted to 66 lakhs yielding a premium income of 4 lakhs and the total sum assured including reversionary bonus additions remaining in force at the end of 1931 amounted to 4 crores having a premium income of 21 1/3 lakhs.

The total new sums assured by Indian life offices in 1931 amounted to 17 3/4 crores and exceeded the previous year's figure by one and a quarter crore.

A large portion of the new business transacted by the younger and less firmly established companies lapses within a short time and the growth of total business in their case is not commensurate with the volume of new business transacted in each year. The total business which lapsed during 1931 was 7 2/3 crores and was over 40 per cent. of the total new business.

It is generally noticed that a high lapse rate coincides with a high expense ratio. The requirements of rules 6 (h) and 15 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Rules, 1930, will make it possible in future to publish the rate of expense on renewal business incurred by each Indian life office. It may, however, be mentioned that the particulars received so far under rule 15 indicate that there are still many companies which conduct their business at a dangerously high cost but an enlightened public opinion is gradually growing up to expose the evil of extravagant management. Some of the expensively managed companies had also incurred expenditure which has not yet been put through the revenue account as outgo but is shown amongst the assets in the balance-sheet as capital outlay.

The Indian companies which transact a substantial amount of fire or marine insurance business also operate outside India. These companies had a net premium income of nearly a crore in 1931 from business outside India, of which 55 lakhs was from fire, 25 lakhs from marine and 16 lakhs from miscellaneous insurance business.

ASSETS OF INDIAN COMPANIES.

The total assets of Indian companies amount to 29 crores. The bulk of the assets is invested in stock exchange securities which are shown in the accounts at a net value of 20 3/5 crores. Mortgages, loans on policies and on stocks and shares are shown at 4 crores; land and house property are valued at 1 1/2 crore; deposits, cash and stamps are shown at 4/5 crore; accrued interest at 1/3 crore; agents' balances and other outstanding items at 1 1/8 crore; and loans on personal security and other miscellaneous assets at 3/5 crore. Investments of Indian companies outside India consist mainly of stock exchange securities and amount to 3/5 crore.

The total assets in India of non-Indian companies amount to 37 3/5 crores. The bulk of this amount—nearly 32 crores—represents the Indian assets of companies constituted in the United Kingdom and 5 1/2 crores those of companies constituted in the Dominions and Colonies. The Indian assets of the American companies amount to 2 3/4 lakhs, those of the Conteinental companies to 5 lakhs, of the Japanese to 6 1/2 lakhs and of the Javanese to 1/3 lakh. Out of this total amount of 37 crores, 33 3/4 crores represent Indian assets of companies which carry on life assurance business in India either solely or along with other insurance business.

PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES.

In addition to the insurance companies which are subject to the provisions of the two Acts of 1912 and 1928, there are 265 societies which are registered under the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912 and transact mostly dividing insurance business.

The essential difference between a life assurance company and a provident insurance society is that the company is subject teo the Life Assurance Companies Act and not to the Provident Insurance Societies Act if, under assurances payable at death or on survivance of any one life, it undertakes either to pay sums which in the aggregate exceed Rs. 500 or to receive premiums which in the aggregate exceed Rs. 25 in any one year where the period for which the premiums are payable is not limited, or which exceed Rs. 250 altogether where such period is limited. If, as may happen in the case of a dividing society, the sum assured payable at death is not fixed but may in certain contingencies exceed Rs. 500, the society is subject to the Life Assurance Companies Act.

Very few of the existing provident societies are survivors of those which a quarter of a century ago numbered about 1,200. When the Provident Societies Act of 1912 was passed, the majority of these societies ceased to exist. Of the existing 265 societies, 150 are established in Bengal, 48 in the Presidency of Bombay, 41 in Madras and the remaining societies are scattered over the other provinces of India including one in Burma.

Of the existing provident insurance societies, 50 transact ordinary life assurance business and 215 transact business either on the dividing plan or on the call system. Those societies which work on the dividing plan with a minimum guarantee should be guided by actuarial advice as to building up a proper reserve and may with advantage undergo an actuarial valuation.

The accumulated funds at the end of the year 1931 of the societies of which particulars are available amounted to 15 lakhs and their combined income during the year was 8 1/4 lakhs. The paid-up capital of the societies having a share capital was 2 2/3 lakhs.

PRACTISE NATIONAL ECONOMY

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FORD TO FALL IN LINE?

DETROIT, Sept. 6.

The conviction that Henry Ford will fall in with the recovery movement has been expressed by the Directors of the Dearborn Michigan branch.

The National Recovery Administration is deciding to allow Henry Ford to continue as the honorary chairman of the branch. —Reuter.

AIR MAIL NEWS

KARACHI, Sept. 6.

The Calcutta air mail arrived at 7-30 this morning.

The outward air mail for London left at 9-50 a.m. with four passengers and 1,334 lbs. of mails. —A.P.

ASSEMBLY PASSES COTTON BILL

(Continued From Page 1.)

unwilling for the present to rescind the orders passed against the four Chettiars, who had actually been deported, were prepared to allow them to return to Cochin China on safe conduct and to resume their business.

EXPULSION ORDER.

Mr. James: Are Government aware of the widespread apprehension that the continued existence of the expulsion order against the four Chettiars is being used by the Government of Indo-China as a weapon to enforce discriminatory terms against the settled Chettiar community?

Mr. Glancy replied in the negative.

Mr. James further asked whether Government would continue to request His Majesty's Government to represent to the French Government that the expulsion order against four Chettiars should be promptly rescinded as being discriminatory and unjustified and that its withdrawal should not be dependent upon the settlement of the debt question.

Mr. Glancy said that Government would continue to do all that they could.

COTTON PROTECTION BILL.

Discussion on Cotton Textile Protection Bill was resumed.

Mr. Mody caused cheers by claiming to speak on behalf of the agricultural and handloom interests in the country. In warmly supporting the Bill, he said that he would never ask for the interest he represented to benefit at the expense of others. The hand loom industry had held its own for centuries but it was suffering because of the cheap import of foreign cloth. Already a large number of Indian mills which used to concentrate on the production of yarn for handloom industry were switching themselves off to producing cloth.

If this continued, the handloom industry would be left entirely to the mercy of foreign yarn.

Replying to Mr. B. Das' speech, Mr. Mody said that if Japan was going to grow her own cotton during the next five years, then Indians' answer should be clear. But he hoped that the negotiations which were about to start would lead to a satisfactory result.

MR. MODY'S APPEAL.

Mr. Mody also wished that the Report of the Tariff Board had been published because it would give a positive lie to statements made regarding the management of mills. If the Bill was not passed, the Government would be forced to publish their conclusions on the report of the Tariff Board, which they could not do in view of the impending negotiations. The other alternative was to leave the industry to the tender mercies of foreigners, and he was sure that every member realised his responsibility in the matter, and would wholeheartedly support the Bill.

Mr. Ranga Iyer appealed to the House to show unanimity on the occasion so that the Leader of the House should enter into negotiations enjoying the full confidence of the House. (Applause).

AGRICULTURIST SAFE?

Mr. Hariraj Swarup, as a landholder in the U.P. and as a cotton-grower, wholeheartedly supported the Bill, which was in no way injurious to the interests of the agriculturists. He feared that those who opposed the Bill were playing too much in the hands of the Japanese, who had already sent their men round the cotton-growing area to incite the growers to opposition to the protective Bills. They should be able to tell the Japanese delegates to India, not to be afraid of these tactics.

PROTECT HANDLOOM.

Mr. Thamban speaking as a land-holder, sympathised with the agriculturists and demanded protection for the handloom weavers. He criticised the Managing Agency system and urged its modification. As a consumer, he protested against the Bill and asked the Millowners to improve the efficiency of their mills to the same extent as the Japanese mills.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed opposed the measure because it meant more money to the Indian Exchequer at the expense of the consumer.

GOVT.'S PRIMARY CONCERN.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt asked why in the boom period the Bombay mills declared so much as 200 per cent. dividend instead of building up their reserves.

Mr. Dutt continuing appealed to Government first to help the agriculturists, and then to go to the rescue of the cotton magnates of Bombay, who, he remarked, were practising coercion on poor agriculturists. Interests of consumers he added, ought to be the primary concern of the Government rather than those of the Bombay millowners.

Incidentally, Mr. Amarnath pleaded for protection of the hosiery industry.

BHORE SUMS UP.

Sir Joseph Bhore summing up the debate said, that Government could not without sufficient reasons depart from the invariable practice of publishing the Tariff Board's Reports along with the Government's conclusions, whenever these could be reached.

TARIFF BOARD & PROTECTION.

At the same time, he would inform the House that the Tariff Board had recommended the continuance of the principle of protection. He added that he was surprised that despite a stream of beneficent labour legislation, there had been statements that claims of Labour had been ignored. At the same time, Government expected industries, particularly those receiving protection to treat their Labour well. (Hear, hear).

The motion for consideration was passed without a division as also the passage of the Bill itself amidst cheers.

STATES PROTECTION BILL.

The Indian States Protection Bill providing against attacks in the British Indian Press against the Rulers of the Indian States and also against the organisation and movement of Jathas against States was then taken up.

Sir Harry Haig moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

NO INTENTION TO RUSH IT.

Sir Harry Haig delivered a lengthy speech justifying the measure. At the outset, he made it clear that, the Government had no intention to rush the Bill through the present session. All they wanted was that a Select Committee should be appointed now, but that it could sit in the course of the special session to be held in Delhi in November and December and submit its report which could be taken into consideration in the Budget Session early in 1934. (Applause).

Sir Harry Haig proceeding referred to the Princes Protection Act of 1922 and also the 1932 Act and said that the Bill merely extended the protection enjoyed by Princes or States from 1910 to 1922, when the old Press Act was abolished. In recent years it had been brought home that the mere prosecution of an editor was not satisfactory as, besides the cases being prolonged, the offending publication merely got an advertisement. And so when the Criminal Law Amendment Bill was placed before the Assembly it included the provision for State.

They could not build Federation on the basis of intolerance and the Home Member hoped that the House would, by accepting this motion endorse a general desire for the constitutional growth on Federal lines.

FEDERATION IN 1939?

Mr. B. Das moving the circulation of the Bill for eliciting opinion by 7th January, doubted the wisdom of the present legislation, which, according to the Home Member, was intended to help Federation. He asked whether the Home Member could say when the Federation was coming. Would it be in 1939?

So far he had not read any single statement on behalf of the Indian States, which gave any idea that the States had accepted Federation. He was surprised at the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act being applied for the protection of Indian Princes. He especially emphasised that opinions of the Indian Princes, ex-political Agents, who still remained in certain Indian States and other public bodies like the States Subjects' Association, etc., be elicited.

Mr. B. Das had not concluded when the Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

—Courtsey: "News Chronicle."

Sir Francis Charles Griffith, late Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, has been made a Chief Constable of London City Police and will take up his duties at Scotland Yard on Sept. 18.

INDIAN SCOUT FETED AT INTERNATIONAL JAMBOREE

His Performance With Blazing Banetti And Clubs Before Huge Crowds Draws Glowing Tribute From Austrian Press

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Sept. 3.

Mr. M. N. Kagalkar the chief scout organiser of the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal of Amraoti who has been deputed by the Mandal to represent them at the International Scout Jamboree held at Budapest last month, has given very successful demonstrations in the Indian art of physical culture before the world scouts.

Mr. Kagalkar on being invited also gave demonstrations in feats of burning clubs, burning banneti of chains and lezim before the members of the American, French British and Egyptian scouts' clubs. His feats were highly appreciated every where. His exhibition of the stencil work was also greatly admired.

FETED EVERYWHERE.

Messrs. Kagalkar, Kale and Jogleker three prominent Indian scouts, were also invited to the marriage ceremony of Mr. Mecoi the deputy leader of the Indian scouts. Mr. Kagalker and Party after attending the International scout Jamboree at Budapest visited Vienna, Prague, Berlin and reached London on 28th August where they are attending the scout course at the famous Gildwell Camp Chingford Essex England.

The "Jamboree Magyar Cserkesz" a paper devoted to the scout movement in Hungery in its issue of the 8th of August 1933 says:—

"Mr. Kagalker, Indian Scout organiser has given a fine display at the camp fire of sub-camp No. 3 Wednesday evening. He performed demonstrations with Indian clubs and Banetti, the lops of which were ablaze with flames. Mr. Kagalkar is a teacher of India's biggest school for physical culture "The Shree Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal" situated at Amraoti in central India. This Institution is doing valuable service not only for the scouts but also for the simple villagers."

Day Of Reckoning Will Not Be Long

From T. Prakasam.

The latest news is that the Reserve Bank Bill will be introduced next week in the present session and it will pass into law in a special session of the Assembly in November. Ostensibly this speeding up of the Reserve Bank Bill is to expedite the inauguration of the Federal constitution at the earliest possible moment. But the true cause for this haste is that this is the most opportune time for passing it into law.

The present Legislative Assembly passed the Ordinance into a Statute and approved the Ottawa Agreement extending the term of the contract to three years, while in the original draft prepared by Britain it was only for 6 months. It is so easy for the Government to pass everything they want into law before the introduction of the Reforms. This is a most extraordinary way of constitution-making. It is incomprehensible otherwise, why reforms should not be introduced first and the new legislature deal with the question of the Reserve Bank, which in fact is the most essential part of a constitution which should bear at least the seeds of self-government, if not the self-government itself.

The present members of the Assembly will be called upon very soon to discuss the provisions of the Reserve Bank Bill which Sir George Schuster must have brought with him from London. The responsibility of the legislature, as is constituted today, is indeed very great. Will they add to their record by passing the bill, without any modifications, to the best advantage of Britain or will they be able to remedy the vital defects so as to do justice to this country? The most essential point they have to deal with relates to the controlling power of currency. Shou it vest in the Governor-General and the Secretary of State or should it vest in the Finance Minister? The deliberations of the Reserve Bank Committee were carried on within closed doors in London so that the public were entirely in the dark until the report was published. Even the report is conveniently worded on this most important question. So much secrecy was observed with a view to prevent public criticism at the earlier stages. Since the advent of the British into India, from the earliest period there has been a continuous fight, directly or indirectly, with regard to the control of the currency policy.

Much of the poverty of the country and the present economic distress are due mostly to the abuse of the powers taken by the State to control the currency policy. Unless this power is vested in the Federal Finance Minister, the mischief started by the East India Company and continued by the Government until now, will be perpetuated.

If the bill is modified by the legislature so as to lodge this power in the Federal Minister, the present legislature may justify its existence notwithstanding its past record. If it fails to do this, the day of reckoning will not be long. How the currency policy has been abused in the past and why the power should not vest in the Governor-General or the Secretary of State will be dealt with in another letter.

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WITH INDIAN CONTINGENT TO WORLD JAMBOREE

Indian Camp At Godollo Provides Romance: Sight-Seeing In Land Of Pharaohs

(From Our Own Correspondent)
BUDAPEST, August 18.

Along with the other nations of the world, India, one of the oldest nations of the East, was looking forward to the world Jamboree at Godollo, that is just over. The main Contingent, 74 strong, left Indian shores on the 14th July, hoping to be in Godollo on 1st August. Unfortunately the adverse winds in the Arabian Sea delayed the ship. On the opening day, therefore, India was represented only by their leader Mr. G.V. Bewoor of the Indian Civil Service who had arrived separately earlier and by seven other Scouts. They had the honour of saluting the Hungarian Nation and its Chief, the Regent, on the 2nd August.

The main Indian Contingent arrived on the 4th August and was welcomed by Dr. Bessenyei chief of their sub-camp. They soon established themselves and became a centre of attraction to the visitors. With their turbans they appeared all a very smart lot and were quite prominent from a distance and were loved the most by the crowd. On an average, each led had to sign a thousand autographs daily and sit for as many photographs. They had a very difficult time to keep the crowd out of their camp to save damage to their camp premises.

CHIEF SCOUT'S VISIT.

On the 5th of August, at 4 p.m. Lord Baden Powell, the Chief Scout of the World, inspected the Indian Scouts and spoke to them. This was a very proud day for the boys and compensated them in part for the disappointment they had in not having been present on the opening day of the Jamboree. A message of H.E. the Viceroy, the Chief Scout for India, was read out, exhorting the Scouts to acquit themselves well in the Jamboree. The Indian Scout at the Jamboree then presented the B.P. with a carved Sandalwood box inlaid with ivory as a small token of affection and gratitude to the Chief Scout of the World. This was gratiously accepted by B P who spoke very kindly to the boys.

On the 6th August, the Indian camp was visited by the chief of their sub-camp and he was good enough to partake of their midday meal, which was cooking.

A ROMANCE.

The Indian camp also provided the Jamboree romance. The marriage of Mr. Alan Campbell MacKay, the Dy., Leader of the Indian Contingent with Miss Mary Hutchinson, who had flown over from Scotland, took place in the India Camp on the 14th August.

After a civil ceremony before the Mayor of Godollo, the Rev. John Calder of the Presbyterian Church in Budapest officiated at the religious ceremony in the picturesque setting of the India Camp.

Mr. George Carter, Leader of the British division, gave away the bride, and Surgeon Commander Whiteley Davidson was the best man. Among those present were Count Paul Teleki, the Camp Chief, Dr. Bessenyei, the Sub-Camp Chief, Mr. G.V. Bewoor, I.C.S., the leader of the India Contingent and all the British Scouts in Sub-Camp IX. Alternate Indian and Scottish scouts in their kilts and turbans added a happy touch as a guard of honour, and the sub-camp bands played. With typical thoroughness a bell was there to ring out as the bride and the bridegroom walked through the closed ranks. A reception was afterwards held at the Hungarian Hotel.

END OF JAMBOREE.

The Jamboree broke up on the 15th August, and the Indian Contingent too have divided themselves in smaller groups of fives and ten to tour the Continent and then again to collect at Marseilles on the 16th of October next to embark for India by s.s. California. Indian boys leave behind in Hungary some very good friends. The attention paid the Indian boys was extra special, as it had somehow been broadcasted on the radio that there were too Princes in the India camp. The information, though incorrect, was not far from the truth as there some very rich boys with the contingent representing some of the best families of India.

The Indian Contingent to-day is spread all over Europe, though some of them are still in Budapest.

SIGHT-SEEING IN CAIRO

Our good ship S.S. "Castalia" reached Suez on the night of the 26th July. After picking up the pilot at some distance, she slowly steered in between red and green lights and halted by the side of a dredger. The array of lights by the side of the channel displayed a very conspicuous view The Indian Contingent was aligned on the deck for the Port Health Officer's inspection and that noble man merely glancing at the enthusiastic crowd let them off.

Fifty-six members left the ship at 9-30 p.m. for the Cairo trip. They got into a launch and steamed up to the Portufik wharf about two miles away. Getting on land we found the wharf and the railway station of the Egyptian State Railways were merged into one building. However, the Contingent got into a fleet of cars that were waiting their arrival. At 10-15 p.m. the long journey to Cairo was commenced. After passing the customs inspection the cars passed through the small town of Portufik. The Oriental atmosphere and the extraordinary cleanliness of the roads in the houses, give a very instructive impression to the new comer. The electric lighting of the streets, and the right hand way of the traffic, the glowing faces of the inhabitants, paid a good tribute to the climatic condition of the place. The hackney victorias, drawn by a pair of horses and the taxis were plenty.

The buildings in Portufik were generally one-storied structures with ample plinth and very little architectural decorations. The town seemed to be well laid out on modern system with large open squares. The policeman is an Egyptian with dark blue coat, trousers, and the Fez, with the usual baton and belt. The party left Portufik in a hurry and started on a long trail of sandy road without lights.

AT CAIRO.

After a tedious and a chilly drive of 87 miles, the caravan entered new Cairo, which is sometimes known also as Heliopolis—a very picturesque town with most attractive designs in building structures. Huge wide ashphalted roads, electric tramcars, and charabancs spell of a modern city of Europe. Five and six-storied buildings are the average in the busy quarters and the swarming numbers of the gigantic sign boards gave an impression of the place as a busy business centre. At 1-35 a.m. the party arrived at Luna Park Hotel, where some hot steaming coffee, biscuits and sandwiches waited them.

After the food, bedrooms were allotted to every member, but with instructions to be ready at 5 a.m. This was the first occasion when the scouts could get some wholesome sleeping accommodation. Very neat rooms, equipped with wide spring cots, a dressing table, a wash basin and a comfortable cushion chair, but alas this was momentary. At 4-30 the cruel attendant knocked roaringly at the door and every one had to dress up and go down to the dining room for tea. Luc

VISIT TO THE PYRAMIDS.

After a cup of tea, the party moved off, and passing through the modernised city and over the bridge, arrived at the Pyramids. The huge mass of the stone piles, recognised to be a wonder of the word at a time ween structural elements were in infancy, might be viewed as an inordinate achievement, but to the modern engineer it would be a task of some merit. The Pyramids of Giza, which the party visited, are situated on the out skirts of the city, about five miles away. Close by them is an old relic of an Egyptian temple, where a nominal charge is levied to see it. About two hundred yards away the world-famous Sphinx, much in a delapidated condition, still maintains its traditional fame.

The party returned to its rendezvous passing over the Abbas bridge which lies across, the lazy rolling Nile river, which is about 200 yds. wide. The bridge is suspended on wire rope trusses supported by masonry banks at either ends. At 7-30 a.m. the party breakfasted at the Luna Park Hotel on bread and butter and jam washed down with a cup of tea. Stringency prevailed upon the management for the last course of omlettes which came in too late.

ALABASTER MOSQUE.

The party left in haste to visit the Mahomedaly Mosque, popularly known as the Alabaster Mosque. The circuitous approach, guarded by a British company of rifleman, had an awe inspiring effect as the cars steamed in. The elevated situation and the exquisite architecture, and the expensive alabaster presented a sight which is difficult to forget. The stately height of the mosque, with its electric fittings, the pulpit and the gallery devoted to the worship of the Great Creator, was a sight well worth the visit. Most of the structure, as was told by the guide, was utilised from the decorations of the Pyramids. At the southern fencing of the mosque, we got a bird's eye view of the great city Cairo, with its conspicuous turrets, the broad thoroughfares, the eugenic buildings, the lusty Nile winding its way through its different courses. he Giza Pyramids in the background added a last touch of the artist's pen.

THE BAZAAR.

From the citadel the party motored down to the shopping arena, which did not present a very respectable appearance in conformity to the ancient city of Caliphs. The main width of this bazaar road did not exceed thirty feet, and presented a difficult problem for the two-way traffic. The vendors fell short of their expectations in trying to harness their wonderful bargains on the Indian Scouts. After a futile search for cheap souvenirs the party left hurriedy for Thos. Cook's Offices to cash their cheques. A consternation prevailed when the office declared their inability to pay out the cheques in English sterling. A via media was proposed to pay their Cairo trip in traveller's cheques and reserve the fluid cash for the use of the scouts.

A hurried visit was subsequently paid to the Museum, which abounded in Egyptian antiquities, not forgetting the mummies of the old Egyptian ore. A number of press photographers stormed the Contingent on the steps of the Museum, and then the party bustled into the 11 o'clock train from Cairo to Port Said. The railway track within a few miles of Cairo runs almosa parallel to the Suez Canal and at a distance of 43 miles from Port Said the train overtook the Contingent's ship S. S. "Castalia" amidst great cheers and din from the Scouts. The heat was terrific during the journey at the same time, the shutters could not be opened for the gusts of sand which rushed in from the sightest air space.

The party arrives at Port Said at 3 p.m. and were relieved for sight-seeing for about five hours. Everybody rushed to Thos. Cook's for some business or the other. The entire charge for the trip amounted to £3-5-0 per head, which was excellently managed by the tourist agency.

PORT SAID.

Port Said is a well laid out town in cubical rows with some prominent structures and is typical of East blending with the West. The greatest nuisance to the average tourist is the continuous teasing of the local vendors. He is not even spared in cafes or restaurants, while he is eating or drinking. Photographic shops are studied in every quarter and Egyptian wares are flooding the market. Imitation goods are palmed off as real and to the unwary they form a dangerous trap.

The port by itself has a very picturesque situation and all along the beach could be seen the huge colony of dressing cabins streching over a two mile surf. The Imperial Palace, the British Hospital, the Light House and the Mosque form some very artistic structures to look at. The P. & O. offices occupy a very strategic position over the harbour. The out-of-bounds area and the seclusion of the under world depicts a very sound from off government in such a small port.

FROM £2 TO 2S.

Some queer experiences of the party in certain quarters are well worth the knowledge. A batch of scouts were served with a cup of tea at thirteen annas a cup, at another place a plate of mutton chops was haggled from its value of four rupees to four annas. The vendors out-beat any Indian merchant in the bargains, which drop down from £2 to merely two shillings.

The party was marched off to the ship at 9 p.m. in a motor launch. At 11 p.m. the ship heaved its anchor and turned its nose to the Western waters. The harbour presented a conglomerous picture of different ships lying in various positions, and spectecular vision of an Italian luxury liner enroute to Genoa with Australian Scouts on board for the Jamboree, caused a great pang pang to the Indian Contingent who were expected to be late at the Jamboree by four full days.

At midnight the change of latitude consecutively with the temperature caused every chest to be covered with a pull over. It was declared next morning that the ship would reach Marseilles on the 2nd of August, and the Indian Contingent would step down at Godolo on the 5th or August 1933.

FEAST FOLLOWED BY OPIUM DOSE

Nagpur Student Removed To Mayo Hospital

(From Our Correspondent).
NAGPUR, Sept. 3.

Hiralal, a Harijan student of the Hislop College, Nagpur, recently took an overdose of opium. It appears that Hiralal told his classmates that he was leaving India to take up a course of industrial education in Japan and would leave Nagpur on August 31, and entertained them at a feast. The next morning, when his friends went to the railway station to give him a send-off, they were surprised to find him absent at the appointed time. It was later alleged that he had taken a quantity of opium overnight, which necessitated his removal to the Mayo Hospital for treatment.

The Police are investigating the case. Hiralal is still lying in the Mayo Hospital and is making steady progress towards recovery.

DISAGREEMENT WITH SADANAND

Calcutta & Lahore Editors Sever Connection With "Free Press"

(From Our Correspondent).
NAGPUR, Sept. 5.

It is understood that Messrs. B. Sen Gupta and P. Dutt, ex-editors of the Free Press of India, Calcutta and Lahore respectively, have severed connection with the Free Press due to differences of opinion with Mr. Sadanand and have started a new news service called the United Press of India, with offices at Calcutta and Lahore from September first.

Mr. B. Sen Gupta was connected with the Free Press since it first started.

PERMANENT ANGLO-SOVIET TREATY?

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The Trade Union Congress at Brighton adopted with acclamation the emergency resolution calling for a permanent Anglo-Soviet Commercial treaty on the same basis as the recent agreements between Britain and other countries and adequate British Trade credits.

The adoption followed speeches alleging that British capital was being used by Germany and other countries to finance Russian contracts that would normally be placed in Britain.—Reuter.

TWO SOLDIERS ARRESTED

Alleged To Have Deserted Army

MADRAS, Sept. 5.

Inspector Waheb of the Egmore Railway Police arrested to-day two soldiers, both of the King's Liverpool Regiment stationed at Jubbulpore while alighting from train at Egmore.

It is stated, they came along with a detachment of their regiment in May last to Wellington and are alleged to have deserted the army a few days ago.

The arrested men were handed to the military authorities at Fort St. George.—A.P.

INTER-COLLEGIATE CRICKET MATCHES

Principals Fail To Fix Common Centre.

RAJKOT, (By Mail).

The failure of the Principals' Conference at Ahmedabad to fix a common centre for the Inter-Collegiate cricket matches amongst the colleges in Sind, Gujarat and Kathiawar competing for the Gaekwar's Cup and the Northcote Shield has compelled the constituent Colleges to stick to the old method of holding the preliminary contests in their various headquarters.—A.P.

CIVIC RECEPTION FOR DR. ALAM

Karachi City Fathers' Decision

KARACHI, Sept. 5.

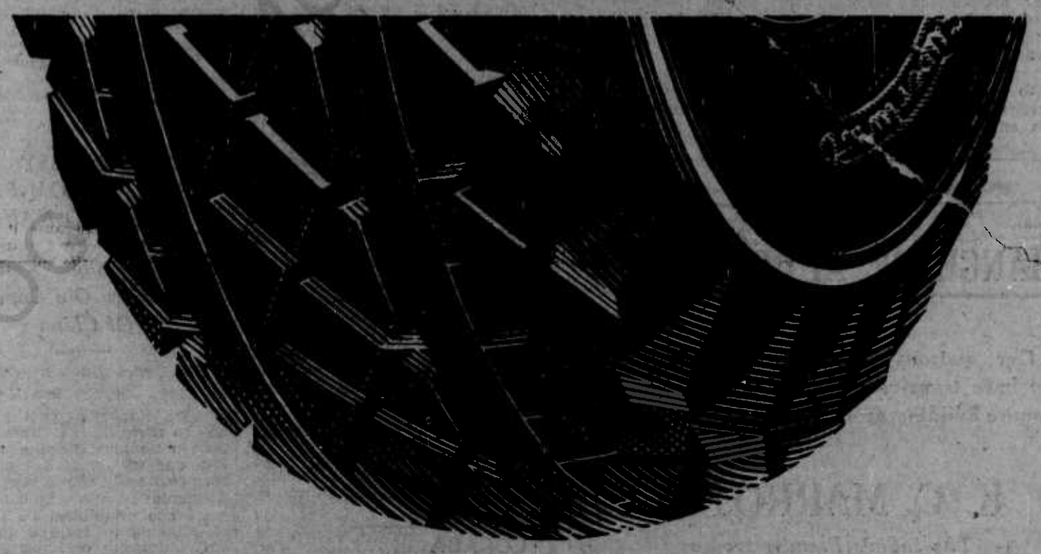
The Karachi Corporation resolved to accord a civic reception to Dr. Mohamed Alam who is arriving here to-morrow to perform the opening ceremony of the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition. The Corporation sanctioned Rs. 100 for the purpose.

The Corporation next passed a resolution expressing profound grief at the tragic death of Amarjit Singh and Bhupendra Singh in a plain crash and adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.—A.P.

At the general body meeting of the Bombay Booksellers' Association held at Girgaon English School, on Sunday a resolution was passed placing on record the deep sense of sorrow at the sad and sudden death of one of their members the late Mr. Mangesh Atmaram Sagoon, proprietor of one of the oldest Bookselling and Publishing firms in Bombay.

Nagpur.—The Conference for reviving the work of the Shetkari Sangh in the Wardha District was hed on 3rd inst., at Karanja, a big village about 45 miles from Nagpur.—A. P.

SAFETY WITH SILENCE



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EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH RUNNING VESSEL AGROUND

Magistrate Discharges Accused For Want Of Evidence. But Finds Fault With Solicitor For Procedure Adopted

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, September 6.

Mr. James Hoggan, a European businessman carrying on trade in sand which he removes from the Mumbra creek near Thana, was discharged for want of sufficient evidence by Mr. H.G. Lakhia, First Class Magistrate, Kalyan taluka, before whom the accused stood charged with theft, mischief to decked vessel intending to destroy or render unsafe, intentionally running the vessel aground or ashore with intent to commit theft and house trespass with intent to commit theft under sections 379, 439, 451 and 437 I.P.C.

LABELS REMOVED.

The prosecution story is that the complainant Mr. Darabshah Ardeshir Engineer of Bombay, took possession of some dredgers, barges and boats, lying in the creek of Mumbra, under instructions from his solicitor Mr. S.S. Ratnagar on May 12, last by pasting paper slips on the properties. The accused was not present, so his servant one Daniel objected to complainant taking possession and referred him to his master. Inspite of this, complainant took possession and posted his men to watch the property. The following day they reported to him that the labels were removed, and later, they informed him about the sinking of two boats. The complainant consulted the solicitor and lodged a complaint.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

The Magistrate, in the course of his judgment, obesrved: "The complainant has no personal knowledge about the various transactions that had taken place between the accused, his solicitor, mortgagee, and vendees. Mr. Ratnagar deposes as to how he came to take possession of the properties by virtue of the sole deeds effected in favour of some of his clients by his client, the accused. Mr. Ratnagar has not been completely cross-examined because during the interval the parties settled up their affair in Bombay. From evidence so far led, it appears that from January 31 last to May 12 the accused was in possession of the properties and working them in the capacity of either mortgagor or vendor with the consent or connivance of his mortgagees or vendees. The action of the solicitor Mr. Ratnagar in instructing the complainant to take possession of the properties without having recourse to any ordinary process of law was not justified. No convincing proof was advanced as regards the last two charges. The accused is therefore discharged without any stain or slur on his character."

The Magistrate cancelled the bond executed by Mr Kirby and ordered that the property should remain in the hands of the accused.

TWO DECADES ON THE TURF.

Jockey Mack Garner, now riding for Joseph E. Widener, has just completed two decades of one of the most remarkable careers on the American turf. His first race was in 1914, since which, according to the New York Press, he has ridden 1,200 winners, accounting for more than Dol. 2,260,000 in purses.

Garner comes of one of the first families of the turf. His brother, "Skeets," won fame twenty-five years ago. Another brother, Guy, was a top-notcher in this country and France, according to the New York "Evening Post." Willie Garner, Mack's nephew, is now rated as one of the best of the current jockeys.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Our patrons are hereby informed that we have transferred our Head Office in Empire Building, from 1st September, 1933.

K. C. MARROTT,

The India's Premier House

for NEW WATERPROOFS,

Empire Building, BOMBAY.

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HIGHEST BONUS RESULTS. NEW BUSINESS 1932-33 OVER TWO CRORES CONSIDERABLY LOW PREMIUMS.

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UNSETTLED CONDITIONS IN BAY

Monsoon Is Strong In Bombay Deccan, Konkan, Malabar And North Madras Coast

POONA, Sept. 6.

Conditions remain markedly unsettled in the Central Bay of Bengal off the Circars Coast, and the monsoon has been strong in North Madras Coast, North Hyderabad, Bombay Deccan, Konkan and Malabar and active in Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Konkan, North Hyderabad, Malabar and North Madras Coast and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, East Central Provinces, Kumaon Hills, and Bombay Deccan.

A few falls have also occurred in Bihar, West Central Provinces, Gujarat, South Hyderabad, and South-East Madras.

The Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Victoria Point three inches; Mergui two; Minbu one and a half; Kyaukpyu and Bassein one; Akyab, Rangoon and Bhamo a half; Dinajjur, Saugor Island one and a half; Barisal, Cuttack and Sandheads one; Sibsagar, Bogra, Chandbali, Patna, Darjeeling and Tezpur a half; Saugor a half; Karwar, Ahmednagar three; Calicut, Cochin and Mangalore two; Gopalpur, Mercara, and Mahabaleshwar one and half; Marmagao, Nizamabad, Salem and Khandala one; Bombay, Aurangabad and Parthani three-quarters.

Forecast:—Rainfall will increase in Tenasserim, Pegu, South Bengal, Crissa, North Madras Coast, Deccan and East Central Provinces and the Monsoon will continue to be strong in West Coast of the Peninsula.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain may occur in Tenasserim, Pegu, North Madras Coast, Malabar and Kanara during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 6-9-33 Colaba Point 0.80" Fort 1.50" J J Hospital 1.05"

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 44.10" Fort 70.68" J J Hospital 51.44"

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 62.18" Fort 68.86" J J Hospital 64.67"

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 Colaba Point 78.28" Fort 87.00" J J Hospital 80.15"

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 6-9-33.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.90 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.69 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6/9 1933.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—.023 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.2 degrees (2.2 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.4 degress (1.1 below normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 90 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles pr hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 146 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. to 10) 5

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.80 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.87 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 46.95 degrees.

Weather Remarks thunderstorm.

DOYLE'S LAWSUIT.

Proceedings have been started in the King's Bench Division on behalf of Jack Doyle against the White City Stadium, Ltd., and the stewards of the British Boxing Board of Control, in connection with Doyle's recent fight with Petersen.

Doyle is claiming payment of his purse money of £3,000 and a declaration that the stewards are trustees of this sum for him.

He is also claiming an injunction to restrain them from dealing with the money in any way other than by paying it over to him or into court.

FAKIR SAYS HE EATS CHILDREN

Accused In Kidnapping Case Makes Startling Statement In Court

That he was in the habit of eating children was the startling statement which a man named Bulla made beore Mr. S. M. Rashid, Resident Magistrate, New Delhi when he was called upon to answer the charge of kidnapping a minor child from 19, Hastings Square, New Delhi, says the "Hindustan Times."

The Magistrate observed that the accused had been answering his questions quite rationally, but he (Magistrate) thought it would be better to get the accused examined medically also.

The charge against Bulla under section 363 I. P. C. is that on August 12, he kidnapped the minor nephew of Sardar Raghbir Singh from 19, Hastings Square and was subsequently arrested in Park Lane while carrying the boy.

Sirdar Raghbir Singh, Mr. Hussain Ali, Overseer of the Viceroy's House and a few other witnesses were examined for the prosecution whereafter the court put certain questions to the accused and framed charges against him.

Court:—Did you on August 12 kidnap Mohendra Singh from the lawful guardianship of his parents from 19, Hastings Square?—Yes, I did, take away the boy.

Were you caught in Park Lane while carrying the boy?—Yes, I was caught there and the boy was with me.

Why did you kidnap the boy?—I took him away to bring him up and had no intention of eating him. I crave pardon.

Continuing, accused said: I ate a child in Gurgaon a few days before this incident. The child was about 3 years old and I killed him in a field with a knife."

The witness told the court that Bulla had stated that he wanted to eat the child and also that he wanted to eat 3 seers of raw meat. The accused was in the garb of a 'Faqir' and went about begging.

The case was adjourned till September 9.

SOVIET EMBASSY SHIFTS FROM PEIPING TO NANKING

Other Legations Reluctant To Leave Old Capital Of China

The Soviet Union's Embassy to China is the first of the diplomatic missions to this country to move its seat from Peiping to Nanking. Peiping, as Peking, was the ancient capital of this country and when the Kuomintang Government five years ago established its capital at Nanking to avoid a setting too reminiscent of Imperial the Legations of foreign countries continued to remain in Peiping, writes Mr. H. R. Ekins, correspondent of the United Press from Peiping.

Persistent efforts by the Nationalist Government to persuade the Legations to move from Peiping to Nanking were fruitless until, following he recent resumption of Sino-Soviet relations, M. Bogomolv, the Soviet Ambassador—the only diplomat of Ambassadorial rank accredited to this country—decided to establish his headquarters at Nanking.

While an Embassy is being established for the Soviet Ambassador at Nanking workmen in Peiping are busy striping the old Embassy here of its best furniture and equipment. The Soviet Counsellor of Embassy, M. Barkoff, will remain in Peiping but he is sending to Nanking priceless and ornate old tables, chairs rugs and hangings brought to China from Imperial Russia century ago. In Nanking the diplomatic representatives of the Soviet Union will rest their backs against chairs embellished with the insignia of Czarist times. The silver service decking their stables bears Imperial crowns.

KING AND PEASANT

"Why shouldn't we eat from the plate of the envoys of royalty?" a member of the Soviet Embassy staff here asked this correspondent. "The purpose of the revolution was to make king and peasant equal."

The Soviet Embassay in Peiping, now being stripped of it former grandeur, yet at the same time being refurbished after languishing for five years during which Nanking and Moscow had no diplomatic relations, is the largest and one of the oldest of the headquarters of foreign diplomatic missions to China. It stands on Legation Street in the Diplomatic Quarter. Its red flag, hammer and sickle and all, flaps in the face of the National City Bank of New York, situated across the street.

The Soviet Embassay backs up against the British Legation and a stone's throw away in the opposite direction are the American and Netherlands Legations.

RELUCTANT TO LEAVE.

Although the Soviet Embassy is moving to Nanking the American, British, French, Belgian, Netherlands, Brazilian, Danish, German, Spanish and other Legations to China are remaining here. On the plea that suitable sites are not available in Nanking and because of lack of conviction that Nanking will permanently remain the capital of China the Ministers of the foreign countries are reluctant to leave their comfortable Legations in Peiping.

All of the Legations, even at those before which a sentry paces, hospitably fling their gates wide open with the exception of the old Soviet Embassy. Its massive gates are always locked. Regardless of the identity of the visitor, he must wait at the gates while back in the mysterious recesses of the Embassy, his cars are examined and it is determined whether he will be allowed to enter.

SEEK PLACE IN MARKET.

Coincident with the reestablishment of Sino-Soviet diplomatic relations and the arrival of an Ambassador from Moscow the Soviet Union is seeking a place in the China market. Consulates and Consulates General are being opened by the Soviets in such important trading centers as Tientsin and Shanghai.

Ultimately a Soviet Consulate will be opened at Canton But not at present for Canton is in revolt against Nanking and Ambassador Bogomolov, accredited to Nanking, does not desire to inaugurate his stewardship with more embarrassment than is necessary.

FREE TRAINING TO GIRLS

Lady Jehangir Opens New Building Of Young Ladies' Institute

An interesting function took place on Wednesday at 10-30 a.m. in the Super Cinema at Grant Road, when Lady Cowasji Jehangir, (Jr.) declared open Bai Ratanbai F. Pavri Young Ladies' Institute (which is situated a minute's walk from the Cinema) before a large and distinguished gathering.

The Institute has an interesting history behind it. From a small beginning of six girls, Mrs. Ratanbai F. Pavri, the founder of this Institute started a class at Khetwadi, in 1915. The school expanded shortly and two buildings, one at Grant Road and another at Parel were occupied for the purpose. Later on all the girls were brought under one roof and a large bungalow was rented in Balaram Street but that too was found too small for the requirement and now a building has been bought at a cost of Rs. 50,000 at Khetwadi. One chief feature of the school is that all girls are taught without any fees, from primary class to the matriculation standard, besides being given practical training in music, home nursing, hygiene, sewing, embroidery work, laundry and even in cooking. Besides the girls are fed free of charge in the afternoon. Books are also given free.

EXPENSES.

The major part of the expense for running the institute is borne by the founder Mrs. Ratanbai F. Pavri and her son, Dr. Homi F. Pavri. The new school building is named after Dr. Homi F. Pavri while the institute is running in the original name of the founder.

After a big programme of prayer, music and drill was gone through Lady Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) complimented Mrs. Ratanbai Pavri and her son Dr. Pavri on their great enterprize in educating and feeding free of charge more than 250 girls. Those who ran an institution like that perfectly realised what a great responsibility and some times disappointments they had to encounter and she was glad to say that Mrs. Ratanbai Pavri in spite of her old age had brought the Institute to that stage from a very small beginning. She wished the Institute a brilliant success and continued prosperity.

Lady Jehangir then went to the school building and opened the school with flag ceremonials assisted by the school guides. She then unveiled the photos of the late Sir Ratan Tata and Mr. J. A. Wadia.

LANDLORD SUES POLICE OFFICER FOR DAMAGES

Alleges Sub-Inspector Humiliated Him By Arresting And Marching Him In Handcuffs In Contravention Of Magistrate's Orders

From a Correspondent.)

PARNER, Sept. 3.

How a Sub-Inspector of Police in alleged defiance of a bail order passed in favour of the plaintiff, a big landlord by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Paner Division, arrested the plaintiff and subjected him to humiliation by marching him to the Katchery in handcuffs, was revealed in an interesting suit for damages to the tune of Rs. 2,000/- filed in the court of Mr. D. K. Patel, second class Sub-Judge at Parner by one Chandanmal Lachiram Marwadi, a rich landlord against Ukhardu Lahanu Chavan, the then Police Sub-Inspector of Parner for alleged illegal and wanton arrest and detention in police lock up of the plaintiff.

The facts as alleged in the plaint are that one of the tenants, at the instance of several persons on bad terms with the plaintiff filed with the defendant a complaint of theft against the plaintiff. The defendant who was in charge of the Parner Police station that time is alleged to have carried out his intention of arresting the plaintiff and thus lowering him in the eyes of the public.

The plaintiff on getting scent of this, immediately presented himself before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate concerned and got a bail order. The same was communicated to the defendant in the presence of several persons was prevailed upon him not to disobey the Sub-Divisional Magistrate's order, but to no purpose The defendant arrested the plaintiff, who after being handcuffed, was marched to the Katchery. After an hour's lock up in the police custody the plaintiff was let off on bail.

JURISDICTION.

Rao Bahadur Deshmukh, Government Pleader, Nagar who appeared for the defendant contended that the Parner court had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit relying on Sec. 32 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act.

The court accepted the contention, and on going through the plaint, found that the plaintiff had sought relief against the action of the defendant in his official capacity. Thus, the suit could not be entertained under Sec. 32 Bombay Civil Court Act.

The court ordered the plaint to be returned to the plaintiff for its presentation to the proper court.

The plaintiff has, it is understood, filed the plaint in the court of the First Class Sub-Judge at Nagpar.

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When children have lost their vitality when their tongues are coated and their eyes cloudy—then is the time to give them this *pleasant*, gentle laxative. They love its chocolate flavour—and it removes constipation very safely, without forming a habit or causing griping. *Every* mother should keep a bottle handy—it's the *ideal* laxative for children.

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COTTON
SPECULATION
by
B. H. RAO
with
past and prospective American Cotton Chart with explanation.

Price Rs. 5

According to Silver Key the next Bureau Report will be bearish and the american market will again touch 8.50 cents for October giving good opportunity to buy Cotton for investment.

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STRENGTHENS YOUR LUNGS

CURES:—Sore throat, Tonsillitis, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Asthma, etc.

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PREVENTIVE
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Khasin Co., Nagpur.

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PROF. G. SHUNKAR,
Post Box No. 72, LAHORE.

MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENT BY LOTTERY

Amritsar Executive Officer Justifies Resort To Strange Method

At a meeting of the Amritsar Municipality held on Sept. 1, lively discussion commenced when Lala Lachmi Narayan pointed out to the President that the Executive Officer of the Committee had employed a teacher by adopting the method of lottery.

While giving the details of the appointment of the teacher, Lala Lachmi Narayan said that an old teacher died some time ago. There were three applicants for the post including the son of the deceased, but the Executive Officer decided the matter by lottery.

The Executive Officer explaining said that the method was adopted because none of them was senior and all the three applications had been received at one and the same time. The result of the lottery was that the man who had no supporter won the appointment.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, September 5.

October, 1933	8.76
December, 1933	6.15
January, 1934	9.23
March, 1934	9.44
May, 1934	9.59
Middling Spot	9.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, September 5.

July	.....
October	8.87
December	9.08
Middling Spot	8.77

NEW YORK.
New York, September 5.

New York, 10-55 a.m	
October	9.28
December	9.48
New York Noon Call	
October	9.16
December	9.36

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, September 5.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	56,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	11,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent	40,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
10-10 a.m. quotations.
Liverpool, September 5.

September	5.30
October	5.35
November	5.35
December	5.36
January	5.39
February	5.41
March	5.43
April	5.45
May	5.47
June	5.49
July	5.51
August	5.52
September	5.53
Spot	5.51
October	5.44
January	5.48

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, September 5.

SAKELLARIDIS:	
October, 1933	6.96
November, 1933	7.05
January, 1934	7.16
March, 1934	7.27
May, 1934	7.37
June, 1934	7.47
F.G.F. Spot	7.41

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, September 5.

BROACH:	
Fully good (good staple)	4.42
Fine (good staple)	4.57
Superfine (good staple)	4.72
OOMRA:	
Good (No. 1 staple)	4.60
Fine (No. 1 saple)	4.75
Choice (No. 1 staple)	4.90
BENGAL:	
Good	3.49
Fine (No. 1 staple)	4.75
Superfine	3.69
SCINDE:	
Good	3.59
Fine	3.69
Superfine	3.79

LONDON SILVER
London, September 5.

Silver: Market is steady.	
Spot	18-3|16
Forward	18-5|16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, September 5.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate	0-7|16 p.c. to 0-7|16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate	0-11|16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate	2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate	2-1|2 p.c. to 3 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, September 5.

T.T. LONDON on:	
Berlin	13.28-1|2
Amsterdam	7-86-3|4
Brussels	22.76
Madrid	37.96
Milan	60.18
Berne	16.41
Paris	81.03
Prague	107.00
T.T. London on New York	4.56

LOANS.
London, September 5.

Interest day to day loan	0-1|4 p.c.
Interest 7 days' market loan	0-3|8 p.c.

LONDON METAL.
London, Sept. 5

Copper Braziers	£48
Yellow Metal	£...
Spelter hard Indian Brands	£16 3/4
Corrugated sheets	24 £16 1/4
Tin English Ingots	£219 3/4

SEEDS.
London, Sept. 5.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) C. I. F. ton	No offers.
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) C. I. F. ton, Sept-Oct. sellers	£10/3/9
Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Continent, ton, Sept-Oct, sellers	£10/3/9.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Sept. 5.

Chartered Bank of I A & China £15 3/4.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg). £129.
P & O Banking Corporation £10 1/4.
National Bank of India £46
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £111 3/4
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 p.c. £99
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. £62
Indian Stock 3 p.c. 1948 £72 3/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. 1931 £84 1/2.
Indian Stock 4 1/2 p.c. 1950/55 £108 1/4.
Consols 2 1/2 p.c. £73 5/8.
War Loan, 3 1/2 p.c. £100 1/8
Victory Bonds, 4 p.c. £108 7/8

LONDON GOLD.
London, September 5.
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6:10:4

LINSEED.
London, Sept. 5.
Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton, Sept-Oct. sellers £12/5/0
Linseed La Plata C. I. F. Hull, ton, Sept-Oct sellers 12/5/0.
Linseed Bombay, (London) ton, Sept-Oct. sellers £12/15/0.

LINSEED OILS.
London, Sept. 5.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Sept. sellers 21.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Jan-Apl. sellers 22/1 1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Sept. 5.
Wheat, Rozario Santa Fee, Parcels, Sept-Oct. sellers 24/6
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Sept-Oct. sellers 24.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Sept-Oct. sellers 27.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, Sept. 5.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta, September per cwt. Sept. sellers
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch 7/7 1/2.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Bombay, September per cwt. sellers 7/7 1/2
Standard No. 25 C & F Karachi, September per cwt. sellers 7/4 1/2

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, Sept. 5.

	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.
M. G.:—				
Broach No. 2	184	182	180	178
Punjab-Ame	193	191	189	187
Surat	234	232	230	228
Rajpipla	234	232	230	228
Navsari	244	242	240	238

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Bombay, Sept. 6.
Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 31st August, 1933:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	3,36,00,000	
Cajital Paid up		1,68,00,000
Reserve & Contingency Fund		70,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc.		23,81,39,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments		2,73,20,000
		Rs. 28,92,59,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government & other authorised securities	3,69,73,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,35,74,000
Bills Discounted	37,72,000
Lands & Buildings	1,11,68,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,55,46,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, & Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	18,82,26,000
	Rs. 28,92,59,000

SHARES TENDERED.
Bombay, Sept. 6.
Out of a total of 48,3v2 shares for delivery in September settlement account through the Clearing House, the following are conspicuous:—
Andhra Rs. 465; Bundi Rs. 9,670; Bombay Burma Rs. 723; Bombay Steamer Rs. 953; Colaba Rs. 353; Century Rs. 415; Dyeing Rs. 381; Fazal Rs. 707; Gokak Rs. 345; Indian Cement Rs. 1,698; Kohinoor Rs. 778; Katni Cement Rs. 505; Nagpur Rs. 267; New Great Rs. 509; Pabani Rs. 502; Pearl Rs. 984; Punjab Cement Rs. 6 240; Simplex Rs. 329; Shahabad Rs. 928; Swadeshi Rs. 368; Shivrajpur Rs. 600; Tata Const. Rs. 1,900; Telephone Rs. 1,780; Tata Steel Or. Rs. 9.000; Tata Steel Def. Rs. 1,262; Tata Hydro Rs. 1,887; Tata Power Co. 554; Zlam Rs. 2210.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN
Opening Quotations

London, Sept. 6.
Messrs. R. K. Motishaw and Co. have received the following opening quotations of Indian Sterling Loans on the London Stock Exchange by cable to-day:

3 p.c.	£ 72 15 0
3-1|2 p.c.	£ 84 15 0
4-1|2 p.c.	£108 0 0
4 p.c. New	£102 0 0

Tone steady.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSN. LTD.
Bombay, Sept. 6.
The following rates prevailed in the market on 6th day of September, 1933:
BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS.

(B.T.)	April-May 1934
10-30	Rs. 196-0
12-30	Rs. 195-0
2-30	Rs. 194-8
4-30	Rs. 193-0
5-30	Rs. 193-0
Highest	Rs. 196-0
Lowest	Rs. 192-8

INDORE PRODUCE MARKET
Indore Sept. 5.
(Messrs Gangadhar Waman & Co.)
Wheat seed & Cotton Rate per Mani of 4 Mds. Bengal.
Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 20; 21.
Wheat Malwi Rs. 18; 19.
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17; 18.
Gram Rs. 12; 14.
Tilseed Rs. 25; 30.
Linseed Rs. 23.
Lintal Rs. 15; 18.
Tuar Rs. 20; 21.
Ajavan Rs. 25; 30.
Mook green Rs. 20; 25.
Moog black Rs. 12; 14.
Olle Cakes Rs. 20; 22.
Cotton seed Rs. 10; 12.
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 Mds. Bengal Rs. 56; 60.
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 Mds. Bangal Rs. 50; 56.
Wheat Flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10.
Wheat Flour Rawa per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10|8.
Weat Flour Ata per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 8|4.
Wheat Flour Chapad per bag of 40 srs. Rs. 3.
SHARES:
P.H. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills Rs. 41.
Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. Rs. 342.
Hukumchand Mills Ltd. Rs. 223.
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (ordy.) Rs. 170.
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref.) Rs. 115.
Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. Rs. 105.
Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. Rs. 20.
Rajakumar Mills Ltd. Rs. 24.
Bhagaratha Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. Rs. 18.
Navayouga Mills Ltd. Rs. 5.
Binod Mills Ltd. Rs. 130.
Hukumchand Juit Ltd. Rs. 23.
Bank of Indore Ltd. Rs. 20.
BULLION:
Gold Bar per tola Rs. 35.
Silver Rs. 54.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Sept 5.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st Sept. 2 Days.	This year.
Khandesh	193	209
Central India	.....	.....
Barsi and Nagar	.....	75
Hyderabad-Gaorani	119	119
Berar	443	546
Central Provinces	284	284
Total Oomras	1,039	1,233
Dholera	.....	85
N.-W. Provinces	.....	199
Rajputana	.....	25
Sind-Punjab	.....	.....
Broach	.....	633
Coompta & Dharwar	1	151
Westerns-Northerns	102	249
Cocoanada	.....	.....
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	.....	1.688
Persian	.....	80
American	129	150
Egyptian and African	1,224	4,142
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	.....	.....
Total	2,495	8,646

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, Sept. 5.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 31st Aug. Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,325	428,636
Japan & China	500	1,200,068
Coast Ports	.....	29,755
Up-country by Rail	.....	129,888
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	4,169
Total	1,825	1,802,516

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Sept. 5.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot, 9 1/4.

REMITTANCES TO HOME TREASURY
Bombay, Sept. 5.
Mr. H. Shankar Rau, Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, has issued the following press communique in regard to remittances made to the Home Treasury:—
(In pounds sterling).
Sterling purchased in India: During the week ending the 2nd September 1933 613,000; from 1st April to 2nd September, 1933 18,011,000.
Sterling taken over in London: During the week ending the 2nd September 1933 Nil; from 1st April to 2nd September, 1933 Nil.
Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England: During the week ending the 2nd September 1933 Nil; from 1st April to 2nd September 1933 Nil.
Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve: During the week ending the 2nd September 1933 Nil; from 1st April to 2nd September 1933 Nil.
Total: During the week ending the 2nd September 613,000; from 1st April to 2nd September 1933 18,011,000.

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS.
Bombay, Sept. 5.
The Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, has issued the following press communique:
Tenders for Rs. 1-1|2 crores of three months' Treasuay Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 5th September 1933. Total amount offered was Rs. 3,08,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-12-6 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-12-3 received approximately 30 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,50,00,000 and the average rate annas fourteen and pies two per annum.
Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 will be received on Wednesday, the 13th September 1933. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 15th September 1933. Other conditions are as usual.
Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be sold from Wednesday, the 6th to Tuesday, the 12th September 1933 at Rs. 99-12-9 per cent. subject to the condition that the sale of intermediates may be discontinued without previous notice at any time during this period.

THE SEEDS MARKET QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Sept. 6.
Castorseeds September delivery Opening Rs. 25-14; closing Rs. 25-9.
Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 27-13; closing Rs. 27-7.
Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 28-6; highest Rs. 28-7; closing Rs. 28-4.
Linseed December delivery: Opening Rs| 7-1-6; closing Rs. 7-1

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Sept. 5.
Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb. spot sellers 3 13/16.

R. A. FORCE SCHOLARSHIPS
The rules for the special scholarships offered by the Government of Bombay primarily to Muhammadans and Hindus of the intermediate classes domiciled in the Bombay Presidency qualifying for commissions at the Royal Air Force college, Cranwell and at the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, have been amended to suit the new regulations issued by the Government of India governing the selection and training of candidates.
Last year the Government of Bombay announced the provision of three scholarships; one of Rs. 4,500 in all for the two years' course at Cranwell; and two of Rs. 1,000 a year each for the three years' course at the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun.
Under the revised regulations the course at Dehra Dun has been reduced to 2 1/2 years and the scholarships will be tenable only for that period.
The dates of application for scholarships have also been changed. Candidates for scholarships must apply to the Government of Bombay through the head of the school or institution last attended and the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, as follows:—Royal Air Force College, Cranwell.—For September and January terms—on or before the 31st May and 30th September preceding respectively.
Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun.—For the August and February terms—on or before the 30th April and 31st October preceding respectively.

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SUPER FINGERING WOOLS from	3|8	to	3|12	„ „
KNITTING YARNS from	2|6	to	3|2	„ „

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1933

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
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MAHATMA TO INTERVENE IN MILL DISPUTE

Will Be In Bombay For Board Meeting

To Arbitrate On Collection Of Union Subscription

AHMEDABAD, September 6.

It is understood that the Labour Union has committed to Gandhiji the whole correspondence relating to the demand of the Mill-Owners Association for submission to arbitration the questions of the collection of subscription and the membership of the Labour Union.

Thereupon, Gandhiji has written a letter to the Labour Union advising submission of the question to arbitration.

It appears that the sitting of the arbitration board will be held in Bombay by the third week of September, when Gandhiji is expected to be in Bombay.

The arbitration board will consist of Gandhiji representating the Labour Union and Seth Chiman Lal, representating the Mill-owners Association. In case of disagreement between the two, the matter will be submitted to an "Umpire," whose decision will be final and binding on both the parties.—A. P.

MAHATMA FOR WARDHA

May Visit In Third Week Of This Month

AWARI'S PROGRAMME

Nagpur Citizens Give Rousing Reception to "General."

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 6.

It is understood that Gandhiji will visit Wardha in the third week of September.

Nagpur citizens accorded a rousing recepton to General Awari on Sunday.

At a public meeting in the Town Hall last evening, Mr. Salve presiding, eulogised Awari's services to the country and appealed to him to give a lead in the present political stagnation.

In the course of his reply General Awari said that he was chalking out a programme for future action and would disclose the same after consulting friends.

Mr. M. B. Mistry, the well-known Parsee Photographer is back in India from his third trip to England. He is the first Indian to have the honour of being on the teaching staff of the Polytechni School of Photography of Regent Street, London.

He was the recipient of a silver medal and honors certificates in various branches of Photography in a recent Art Exhibition in London.

R. A. F. MACHINE CRASH

Death Of Pilots Is Due To Plane Getting Into Spin

SIMLA, Sept 6.

It is officially confirmed that the recent accident which took place near Padidan [illegible] resulted in loss of two Indian pilots was due to the machine getting into a spin at about 4,000 feet, just after the formation flight had been broken up, and prior to a signal being given for landing.

The aeroplane crashed at about four miles from Padidan. There is nothing to indicate that there was anything wrong with the machine, but an enquiry is being held to investigate the cause of the accident, according to the invariable practice of the Royal Air Force.—A. P.

8 KILLED IN PLANE CRASH

Five Soviet Officials Among Dead

MOSCOW, Sept. 5.

Eight persons have been killed in an aeroplane crash at Lepasnia station, Moscow District including five high Soviet officials, heads of aviation and other important industries, wife of one official, pilot and mechanic. The cause of the crash is unknown.

The dead include M. Baranoff, head of aircraft industry, and his wife and M. Goixman, head of civil aviation.—Reuter.

JUTE WEAKENS ON LONDON 'CHANGE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.

On the Stock Exchange, a brighter disposition succeeded the early dullness of most sections and gilt-edged securities were a good feature.

Kaffirs suffered from offerings from several quarters, but later improved.

Among commodities, linseed both Argentine and Indian spurted sharply following reports of drought in Argentina.

Jute weakened owing to the final unexpectedly favourable Indian crop forecast.

Wall Street was very dull.

YEN MAY WRECK SIMLA PARLEYS

Obstacles In Way Of Indo-Japanese Agreement

HERALD REVELATIONS

Unearths plans for Japanese Offensive against British

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, September 6.

Japanese plans for a "formidable invasion of Britain's cotton, wool and silk markets" are given prominence by the "Daily Herald".

The paper draws attention to the fact that Kanefaguchi and Toyo spinning concerns controlling nearly 75 per cent. of the industry are preparing to launch new woollen. Rayon and cotton undertakings in which a secret new system of high-draft spinning will play a big part.

Referring to Simla talks, the paper expresses the opinion that while the Goverhment of India are prepared to discuss quotas of Japanese textiles, they are likely to press for provisions against further depreciation of yen. This is likely to prove an obstacle to agreement; concludes the paper.

Cubans Flee To Boats For Life

Hurricane Leaves Death And Destruction In Its Trail

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SANTA CLARA, (Cuba) Sept. 5.

The Army reports that 300 were killed in the vicinity of Christo Bay during the hurricane.

The hurricane, which ravaged Bahamas and Cuba, swept across Florida leaving a trail of havoc along the coast of Texas. Mountainous waves pounded the coast along the 200-mile front, demolishing piers and buildings on the water's edge.

HEAVY DAMAGE.

Tidal waves flooded the towns, forcing the inhabitants to take to boats.

Rockport, 30 miles east of Corpus Christi, reports a damage of over 200,000 sterling to property and shipping.

Two persons were killed in San Antonio when a boat was swamped. Waves at Corpus Christi inundated the entire business section of the city, while houses along the seafront from Neuces Bay to Corpus Christi have been deserted.

BRITAIN'S NEW ELECTRIC SCHEME

Hampshire Steel Tower Completed

LONDON. Sept. 5.

Britain's newest grid, the greatest of its kind in the world, has been completed. Electric power is being brought to the door of nearly every village in England and Wales and in South Scotland.

The steel tower next to the Fording Bridge in Hampshire, completed this morning, was the last of 26,265 pylons built in connection with the national transmission scheme by the Central Electricity Company.

This has provided employment indirectly for 20,000 workers and 170,000 tons of steel and alluminium, 500,000 tons of iron and 200,000 insulators have been used. There are 4,000 miles of transmission wires, 2,804 miles of rating and 132,000 nuts and bolts. Altogether 273 transforming and switching lines in the grid will have a capacity of 11 million horse power.—B. O. W.

ALL-INDIA ORIENTAL CONFERENCE

Sessions At Baroda During X'mas

BARODA, (By Mail.)

It is understood that His Highness the Maharaja of Gaikwar is due to return to India in good time for the forthcoming sixth session of the All-India Oriental Conference to be held here during the Christmas and the New Year holidays under the Presidency of Mr. K. P. Jayaswal, a leading Barrister of Patna.—A. P.

CHOLERA & PLAGUE WORK HAVOC

Heavy Toll Of Deaths In Berar And C. P.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Sept. 4.

Cholera and plague, which have broken out in epidemic form in some parts of Berar, and the districts of Hoshangabad and Chhindwara of C.P., are taking a heavy toll.

During the fortnight ended 26th August, as many as 146 persons died of cholera in Berar, while the number of those who received attacks of the same stood at 447.

Eighteen persons died of plague during the same period, while 138 sustained attacks.

Active measures are being taken in all the infected areas.

PORT DEVELOPMENT SCHEME ABANDONED

Bhavnagar Maharaja's Sudden Decision

RAJKOT, (By Mail.)

The disquieting news has been received here that the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar has suddenly shelved the Ruwa Port Development Project which was suggested by an American expert as eminently calculated to transcend the limitations of the Bhavnagar Port which threatened to silt up despite the constant endeavours made to stave off the danger by the use of high class dredgers.

The scheme recommended by a British expert for developing the Port Albert Victor was likewise abandoned by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja partly because of the absence of adequate supplies of drinking water in that sparsely populated port and partly because of the possible withholding from it of the privileges enjoyed by the existing Bhavnagar State Ports.—A. P.

GRAND MUFTI OF PALESTINE

Given Send-off On Departure From Mongrol

WADHWAN, (By Mail).

A hearty send-off was accorded on Friday afternoon to the Grand Mufti of Palestine on his departure from Mongrol.

During his short stay at Mongrol he urged the leaders of Muslim thought to rally to a common seat of learning at Palestine. He expressed the opinion that the Aligarh University had justified its existence even though its sphere of activities was far more circumscribed and its resources were infinitely less abundant than the influence and the resources of the Muslim University presently to be established at Palestine under the distinguished patronage of the Muslim rulers and the philanthrophists all the world over.

The Grand Mufti was accordingly confident that his success in India and the Near East would be, judging from the financial aid already received as gratifying as it had been in Egypt, Mesopotamia and elsewhere.—A. P.

BRITISH CABINET MEETS

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Ministers hurried from their holiday retreats from all parts of the country for the best attended Cabinet meeting in London for a long time.

The meeting lasted all day and to-night Mr. MacDonald goes to Balmoral to see the King. European situation is believed to have monopolised their attention, particularly its effect on the Disarmament Conference which it is hoped can be galvanised despite the gloomy accounts of Mr. Henderson's European tour.—Reuter.

MYSOREAN INVENTS KANNADA TYPEWRITER

To the various directions in which a revolution is going on in the field of Kannada literature in the Mysore State, is to be added the invention of a Kannada typewriter by Mr. M. Narasimhamurthi, employed in the Legislative Council office, General and Revenue Secretariat, Bangalore, says the Bangalore correspondent of the "Hindu".

One of the chief features of the machine is that the Kannada language is not sacrificed for the convenience of mechanism. It might, on the other hand, be said that the mechanism has been simplified for the convenience of the language. Although the Kanarese language has twice the number of alphabets in the English language, the inventor has cleverly managed to adjust the whole key-board on the present English type-writer. The credit of having encouraged the young man with the necessary funds to have his ambition achieved, goes to the Karnataka Sangha of the Central College.

Mr. Narasimhamurthi demonstrated successfully the working of the machine before Sir C. V. Raman, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Shorthand Writers' Association of Mysore, Bangalore, held recently.

WATERLOO BRIDGE SHAKEN

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The Waterloo Bridge long in "splints" while the authorities fiercely debating whether to replace or strengthen it, has been shaken by a brickladen barge crashing one of the central piers.

Fearing worst, the authorities stopped traffic for eight hours but ascertained that the foundations was unaffected and permitted traffic to resume with the maximum speed of miles an hour.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Charles Henry Bontinck British Minister, Lima, appointed Minister at Sofia.

PREMIER HOLDS CABINET MEETING

Discussion On Disarmament P[illegible]

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The Prime Minister this morning presided over the first Cabinet meeting held since it adjourned at the end of July.

It is understood that the meeting was chiefly concerned with foreign affairs and with disarmament questions relating to the early resumption of the conference in Geneva.

It is expected that the United States delegate, Mr. Norman Davis, who is returning to Europe will to-morrow have a conversation with the Foreign Secretary.

It was reported this morning that Viscount Grey of Fallodon had a quiet night. There is no change in his condition.—B. O. W.

MOTOR CYCLE RACE TROPHY

Winner Covers 74 M.P.H. On Velocette

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The Junior Motor Cycle Tourist Trophy race open to amateurs, over difficult mountain course in Isle of Man, 226 miles in length was won by A. Munks on Velocette at 74.14 miles per hour. F. Frith on Norton was second at 72.13 miles per hour and Pire third on Norton at 72.03 miles per hour.

Pire bumped along at a terrific speed for some miles with a flat tyre.

Competitors numbered 48 and included undergraduates, professional men, trademen, mechanics and one man whose daily occupation was to drive a steamroller at three miles per hour.—B.O.W.

NO EXEMPTION FOR C. D. PRISONERS

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

An attempt to exclude persons convicted of Civil Disobedience from the operation of the clause imposing disqualification for appointment in service of the Calcutta Corporation, was made in the Bengal Council to-day during the discussion of the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill.

The House by 67 votes to 21 rejected an amendment limiting such disqualifications to persons convicted only of offences against the State and excluding the operation of the other portion of the clause, banning such employment as also in the case of persons "sentenced to imprisonment for terms of three months of more."

Other amendments were whittled down.—A.P.

BRITAIN'S TRADE IMPROVES

Unemployment Figures Go Down In August

LONDON, Sept. 5.

A further substantial decrease in unemployment took place during the month of August. The number of unemployed totalled on August 31st 241,137 and showed a reduction of 31, 037 on month and 445,737 on the year before.

The Ministry of Labour estimates that the number of insured persons aged 16 to 64 in employment was 9,857,000 being 57,000 more than a month before 648,000 more than a year before. The lull in employment which is customary during August was less marked than usual.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Regarding trade conditions during the month, the Ministry says: Improvement continued in iron and steel manufacture, general engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing, electrical apparatus manufacture, woollen and hosiery industries and in shipping and hotel services. There was some improvement in coal mining and in the dairying industry. On the other hand, there was a further decrease in farming and boot industries and a slight setback in the pottery industry.

The Manchester Guardian describes the position as encouraging and states that the reduction of 492,000 in above the usual 17 per cent since January and is a good figure which compares favourably with that of any country during the same period.—B. O. W.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR MR. BURGE.

CALCUTTA, September 6.

A memorial service was held this morning at St. Thomas Cathedral for the late Mr. Burge. Pontifical 'requiem' mass was celebrated by the Archbishop of Calcutta.

An eloquent tribute to the late Mr. Burge was paid by Rev. Father J. Theyskens. The last post was sounded by Fort buglers.

His Excellency the Governor, his staff, Sir William Prentice, other members of the Bengal Cabinet, High Court Judges, all members of I.C.S. in Calcutta, Maharaja Dhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi and representatives of every section of community, both Indian and European were present. Mrs. Burge attended the service.—A.P.

Dublin, Sept. 4.—Mysterious explosion at Magazine Fort in Phoenix Park resulting in the destruction of the rear of a building created considerable alarm throughout the city. Ammunition was stored in fort, and when the grass surrounding the building caught fire, the entire Dublin fire brigades rushed to the scene.—Reuter.

CHICAGO GANGSTERS THREATEN JUDGES

Warned They Would Be Bombed If They Don't Stop Crusade Against Crime

CHICAGO, (By Mail).

With Chicago's new anti-crime campaign dealing out sentences too rapidly for local criminals, the lives of three judges who have been prominent in the drive are threatened.

The judges are Joseph B. David Harry B. Miller and Joseph Besor of the Superior Court. The threat was made in a letter received by Judge David from a person, as yet unidentified, who insists he means business and is not a crank.

The letetr warned the jurists that they face being shot or bombed if they do not desiste from hand handing out wholesale pententiary sentences for crimes of violence.

The writer of the threatening letter boasted that he was a dead shot with 14 murders to his credit. He pointed out that he was not a crank but "a man who means what he says."

DETERMINED TO CONTINUE

While not denying the seriousness of the threat, the judges refuse to be dismayed and announced that they would not relent in their campaign, which began with intensity a week ago after two policement were shot dead by hoodlums before they had a chance to defend themselves and a man on trial shot a policeman in a crowded courtroom. The judges to-day continued to lengthen their list of sentences.

With the campaign only a week old, 62 criminals have already received lengthy terms.

The drive of the courts on crime was organised by Chief Justice John Prystalski of the Criminal Court in collaboration with the State's Attorney's office and Chicago's law enforcement administration. In order to get the campaign started without delay, it was necessary for half a dozen judges to sacrifice part of their summer vacation and Judge David was the first Superior Court judge to volunteer.

Since January 1 nine policemen have been murdered in Chicago, and the demand for an immediate campaign followed the murder of Policeman John Sevick Scheck, a murderer and robber, who killed the officer in a sensational attempt to escape from a detention room adjoining the court. His sister was later charged with smuggling a gun into him.

Judge Prystalski quickly organized the routine of the drive, dividing the list of criminal cases involving the use of guns into separate court calls and getting them ready for trial. He found 73 murder cases and 188 robbery cases to be disposed of at once under this classification, and the 62 sentences handed out represent the start on this calendar.

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